PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,451—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL [illegible] 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
M[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer,	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with,	Tons.
8th April	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	791		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7458		
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	8500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	8523
27th "	ARABIA	7963		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

[illegible]NCH MAIL
[illegible]AMERS.
[illegible]RSEILLES.

[illegible]B[illegible] Captains. To Sail on THURSDAY,
[illegible]30 Chevallier ...29th April 1905.
[illegible]255 Combe .....[illegible]1st May 1905.
[illegible]630 Verron .....18th June 1905.

[illegible]ABLE TICKETS WITH THE [illegible]N LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
[illegible]ow in a position to issue RETURN [illegible]ets one way by the Messageries Mari[illegible]rvice by the American Lloyd's at [illegible]assage will prove, in some cases, [illegible]ntage, on three months' privi[illegible]

[illegible]RALIA DIRECT,
[illegible]ASY TRANSHIPPING
[illegible]LOMBO.
[illegible]Captain. To Sail on or about
[illegible]630 Verron ..... 31st March 1905,
[illegible]630 Piaschi..... 28th April "
[illegible]apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
[illegible] Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road,

[illegible]LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
[illegible]CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Taking Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	F. Crastich	5,833	5th Apr. 1905,
ELBSIA	[illegible]	5,766	19th " "
MARQUIS [illegible]BACCUCHEAN	F. Raccich	4,766	26th " "
TRIESTINE	Capt. D. Mistrongo	5,005	9th June 1905,
MARIA [illegible]VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	30th July 1905,

[illegible] Will call at Pirane. Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

[illegible] Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 632

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

[illegible]ed and 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for the way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Scarpa	6,318	27th April.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

L. SCARPA, Agent for India,
Sassoon House, 56, Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th April at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on MONDAY, the 3rd April, at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Dubai Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 4th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay 1st April, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	10th Apr. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	10th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	10th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BERTH.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	308	Rs. 260	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	390	" 325	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 515; 2nd Class, Rs. 325. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	5,000	Coglioli	17th Apr. 1905.
OANFU	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	5,000	Coglioli	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 39.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Grain, Barley Now Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc. supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or as the Docks, to take instructions as Clearing and Forwarding Bagzage, &c.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

"PIVERFELL"

SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS.
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS" in Tins of 50.....At Rs	5-10	p.M.
HUMMING BIRDS, in Packets of 10.....	5-0	"
BUTCHAS, in Packets of 10.....	3-8	"

We guarantee the Cigarettes to be FREE from any ADMIXTURES, and can recommend them to all Smokers of VIRGINIA CIGARETTES as comparing most favourably with Cigarettes costing double the above Prices.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION
to Bona-fide Purchasers
TO BE HAD
of all Respectable Dealers, and
WHOLESALE OF
THE MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
AGENTS WANTED.
LIBERAL COMMISSIONS GIVEN.
ADVERTISING MATTER FREE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER
FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 5th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguishers were applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From ASTLEY, SAND [illegible]

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December 12th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use one MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. Warned it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames, we are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would [illegible] had been rendered worthless at the sale it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, saved like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have recited our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of [illegible] at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE [illegible]

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November 16th 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguish a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON, Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD

Beech House, Hanley, August 10th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied by this Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a small [illegible] one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the [illegible] of your Apparatus, it was [illegible] before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was after[illegible] inside and outside filled with shavings and [illegible] and turpentine, [illegible] one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out in a few minutes. I have much pleasure in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where it [illegible]

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER ..... Rs. 37 8
REFILLS for above ..... " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDING

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE;
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose), BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted, ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian [illegible] S. S. "GISELA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, Nos. 1 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Forbes street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 11th April 1905, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1904.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 4th April 1905, to TUESDAY the 25th April 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes street, Fort, Bombay, 30th March 1905.

NOTICE.

WANTED L. C. Es. or EXPERIENCED UPPER SUBORDINATES for Temporary Employment. Salary Rs. 40 to 150 according to qualifications. Apply to the SECRETARY, P. W. Department, Baroda State.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of thirteen Forty-Five (45) per Share for the year ended the 31st December, 1904 will be paid on and after MONDAY the 3rd April, 1905 at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle between the hours of 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 23rd March, 1905, on production of Share Certificates.

FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
M. REID,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 29th March 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. PURMANANDAS TRIBHOWANDAS DWARKADAS TRIBHOWANDAS and Lalubhai TRIBHOWANDAS the sons and legal representatives of TRIBHOWANDAS JADOWJI late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant deceased have contracted to sell to our clients a chawl erected by the said TRIBHOWANDAS JADHOWJI on a plot of leasehold ground situate at Colaba measuring 264 sq. yds or thereabouts held by the said Tribhowandas Jadowji on a monthly tenancy from the Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd. all which premises are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are now assessed under Ward No. 305 (1) (b) Street No. 26-35A.

ALL PERSONS having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, Lien, Maintenance, right of Residence or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office 30 Esplanade Road Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim that may thereafter be preferred against the said property and the same (if any) shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.—Dated at Bombay this 23rd day of March 1905.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.
Attorney for the Purchasers.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1905.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE.

DOWN MAIL TRAIN. First and Second class Passengers travelling from Poona to Wathar during the Mahableshwar Season, will, until further notice, be conveyed in extra carriages by the Mail Train leaving Poona at 12 hours 15 minutes, and arriving Wathar at 13 hours 33 minutes. This Train runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail Train leaving Bombay at 15 hours daily.

2. Dining Carriage is attached to the Mail Train from Poona to Wathar.

3. PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail, Mixed or Season Special train from Poona, are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, which can be done, when available, at the Station Master at Poona is advised of the number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

4. DOWN NIGHT MIX D. Extra Carriages will be attached, when required, to the Down Mixed Train leaving Poona at 24 hours 20 minutes and arriving Wathar at 1 hours 8 minutes daily.

5. MAHABLESHWAR SEASON SPECIAL. A light Special Passenger Train, having limited accommodation, will be run daily between the 1st April and 15th June 1905. It will leave Poona at 2 hours 25 minutes, after the arrival time of the Bombay Mail due to start from at 21 hours 20 minutes from Victoria Terminus. This Train arrives at Wathar at 6 hours 1 minutes. Accommodation for First and Second class Passengers will be reserved by it in the order registered, for the number of certain available only, on application to the Station Master, Poona.

6. FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS before leaving Mahableshwar are required to give the Station Master, Wathar, at least 3 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their return journey. For particulars see Time Tables.

7. These two accommodation cannot be guaranteed for Passengers joining the MAIL TRAIN at Wathar, for Poona, nor can Extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that train is running with its full complement. Through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Dharwar 23rd March 1905. Traffic Manager.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.

RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY,

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PESHOTAN, Dastoorjee Dak Supplier to H. E. the Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply for particulars to BAPOO SHEKHAR at Head office, Wai, Branch Offices, Panchgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar.

TO BE LET well-furnished BUNGALOW off Moontriadegna Road, Malabar Hill from 1st April to end of October. Apply to E. SCARPA, Austrian Lloyd's.

LOOK up for JOST'S PATENT PUNKAH MOTOR on another page.

SCOTCH WHISKY.—WANTED by a LARGE FIRM of Distillers, a General Agent in Bombay for the Presidency. Wordings, Copy, Specimen Labels of "Old Scotch," St. Cuthbert, London, England.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOKULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Grooms and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 4, and Mofussil Rs. 8 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price: Bound, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

CHEAP.—We cannot afford to pass inferior work under the misleading name of High Class Work at Cheap Prices. We do real Artistic Work and charge fairly reasonable Prices. A trial solicited. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographers to H. E. Lord Curzon and Lord Lamington, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. devised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "A," care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 12 Pages of the "Pall Mall Gazette" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 10 per year including postage.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

Mr. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered

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REUTERS OLD BUILDINGS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A RUNABOUT MOTOR VICTORIA, SHIGRAM AND [illegible]

Under instructions from [illegible] appointed by the High Court in the matter of Nathalbai Jamsetjee and Navroji Jamsetjee Minoo Mistry, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms This DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst. at 2-30 p.m.

1 hand-some rubber-tyred victoria.
1 office shigram.
1 strong bay horse.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured shirtings, and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, arm-chairs, writing cane tables, hassocks, tea-poys, dressing and washing tables, teak and glass show cases, almirahs, mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne.

On account of the consignee [illegible]
Bale 1475 [illegible]
M. & 1435—2 cases [illegible] by Sea and water.

AT 2 P.M.

Several lady's and gents bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light Victoria.
1 rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light dog-cart.
1 Arcade polished office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse 11-1 about 7 years old has been always driven in carriage.
1 carriage horse broken for saddle and harness pretty good.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Towers" Middle Colaba opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teak wood and blackwood dining room, drawing room, office and bedroom furniture by Roberts and others, American secretariat, revolving top office table, marble flower pots on pillars, old wood overmantles, Russian white fox grey squirrel and genuine fur, Persian carpets, iron safes, table ornaments, bead shades, Screens, Punkahs, Singapore cane sofas and chairs, rich Dinnerset and Dessert table service and tea cream service Spreden China tea service, best electroplated ware, silver centre pieces, sets of encyclopedia Britannica and International Library of famous Literature, also books for gentlemen and religious and select books by standard authors, garden plants etc., the property of MARTIN COHEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Victoria Technical Institute, Byculla, on FRIDAY the 14th inst. at 1 p.m. the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, electro-plated ware, crockery and glassware, Waverly typewriter, microscopes, books, pictures, U. S. gun, 6 Chamber revolver, table ornaments, art vases, gold silver & copper coins, camera, aluminium utensils, smoking stove, garden glasses, iron safe &c., the property of the late HUGH MACKAY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 3rd April 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 11, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL COAL DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 4th instant 4-30 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clark Hunter Jetty (the Chaukur Gate) by order of Dr. Hormusji Dosabhoy Patel and on account and risk of the concerned.

About 65 to 100 Tons Bengal coal saved from the Barque No. 1759 which was sunk on the 20th February last. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row near Messrs. E. A. Sassoon & Co. the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, very fine crystal glass and crockery ware, Wedgwood plateware, sideboard, drawing room, office chairs and easy chairs, drawing room cabinets, iron almirahs, washing machine, dressing and wash stands, toilets, one handsome sweet toned square piano, kitchen stove, vases and table ornaments, fine oil pictures and photographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hindu's and Dhobi's table and hanging lamps, garbha lamps, Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. L. Barrow.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES DAMAGED GREY DHOOTIES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd April, 1905, at 3 p.m. Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction in the Prince's Dock Custom House on account of the concerned:—

64 p.s. "City of "Madrid"

W. and Co.—273-76—4 bales damaged grey dhooties.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 3rd April, 1905.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF BUILDING AT ANTOBA WADY LOHAR CHAWL.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April 1905, at 4 p.m., the materials for removal of the following building:—

All the materials of House Street Nos. 3, 4, 6, 23 and 24 in Antoba Wady Lohar Chawl.

For Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1905.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Masjid, Market.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG LADY, of respectable European British Parentage, residing in the East, age 19, medium stature, fresh complexion, auburn hair, dark eyes, good looking, strong and healthy, acquainted with all household duties, desires to correspond with a Gentleman, very well to do respectable position and income with a view to marriage. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, with full particulars E. R. M. D." care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

COUNTERPANES,
BED SHEETS,
PILLOW CASES,
MATTRESSES.

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CAWNPORE.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

MURDOCH, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almora, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £112,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint-stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and issues Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED Deposits.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, cashing interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay	Mombasa,
Kurrachee	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Year 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay.	London.	Peking.
Delhi.	Lyons.	Port Arthur.
Hawai.	Nagasaki.	Shanghai.
Hongkong.	New York.	San Francisco.
Kobe.	Newchang.	Tokio.
Liao-Yang.		Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint-Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	LUZON.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WAR NEWS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the Bombay Gazette by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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Daily or three times a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Five, (1 per inch); Weekly or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-4 per inch). Minimum charge Re. 1.

FOR SALE.

NEW English Square LANDAUS, with steel and wooden rubber-tyred wheels; Rallie CARS, with wooden Rubber-tyred Wheels; second-hand English CANOE LANDAU, with wooden Rubber-tyred Wheels, and other Carriages.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
Carriage Builder,
Girgaum.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ASTHMA, DIABETES AND FEMALE.

DISEASES are CURED SOONER by our Specifics than by any other Cures. Try and be convinced. Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 respectively. H. COONDOO, Esq., Hughly, writes:—"Your Specific for ASTHMA has cured my dying wife completely. The late H. DAVID, Madras:—"The Medicine for DIABETES, you sent me was found to be very effective." Dr. H. M. TANNARY, M. D. Hasnadsna:—"A Lady patient of this place took your Medicine and was perfectly cured."

For detailed account of treatment and testimonials please address

J. C. MOOKERJEE & Co.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1818.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of [illegible] awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, [illegible]

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. T. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description, and of the most fashionable built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest promptitude and Attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second-hand English-built Carriages of all the latest always on hand for sale.

New and Second-hand Carriages [illegible]
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INSURANCE.

Guarantees Against [illegible]

INDIAN GU[illegible]
ASSOCIA[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL [illegible]
Funds in Governm[illegible]
and over 15[illegible]

THE Association per[illegible]
salaries and Fidelity [illegible]
Trust and Responsible [illegible]

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATRICK,
[illegible]

TUTICORIN.

MERCANTILE [illegible]
ESTABLISH[illegible]

CHIEF OFFICE:

EDINBURGH, 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903 ..... £
Revenue for 1903 ..... £

The sum of £ 830,169 was divided amongst Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
Esplanade Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 56th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net) ..... 5,613 for £1,790,088
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £
Annual Income £1,253,139
Assets £5,988,942

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowment, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.
BOMBAY.

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HARVEY'S

HAIR RESTORING OINTMENT,

FOR REPRODUCING HAIR ON HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS.

In Collapsible Tubes, Rs. 1-2 each.

THIS is a capital preparation for promoting and stimulating the growth of hair where it has been removed by scrapes, cuts, bruises, saddle-galls, harness-chafes, blister marks, broken knees, etc., and it expedites the healing of the wound.

If the roots have not been destroyed, the hair will begin to appear in six or eight days after using the Ointment; but it must be borne in mind that if the roots are destroyed, this Preparation (or any other) will not reproduce hair.

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

AT THE . . . .

"TAJ" HOTEL

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

there is more convenience and comfort than in any other hotel in the East.

The whole place has been fitted up regardless of cost, and everything the traveller is likely to require is found within its walls.

CHARGES FROM RS. 7 UPWARDS.

TURKISH BATH NOW OPEN.

FROM 7 A.M. TO 7 P.M. for GENTLEMEN,

SINGLE TICKET (including Shampoo)..... Rs. 3-8

BOOK of 12 TICKETS Ditto ..... „ 30-0

TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY NOW OPEN

FRENCH and ITALIAN Specialities as served in EUROPE.

FRENCH and ITALIAN PASTRY.

THE TAJ MAHAL ICE CREAMS are unsurpassed.

Orders taken for WEDDING CAKES and PARTIES CATERING--

The Hotel has special facilities for undertaking CATERING for LARGE PARTIES in Upcountry and for DINNER PARTIES in Bombay.

CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS on HIRE.

Telegrams "Palace," BOMBAY.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S

THE "ANTIQUARY"

CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

FOR INDIAN WEAR.

Egerton Burnett's Royal Tussore Serges

Look well, and are for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, in Navy Blue, Cream, Black, Crimson, Purple, Grey, &c. Various Prices, and in Light Weights.

TROPICAL TWEEDS, DRESS FABRICS, COTTONS, LINENS, SILKS, &c.

TAILORING to Measure. Ladies' Costumes from 28/-; Skirts from 10/-; Blouses from 8/-; Girls' Dresses from 9/-; Men's Suits from 35/-; Boys' Suits from 10/6, &c.

Patterns, with Self-Measurement Forms and Price Lists, Post Free. Any length Sold. Special Rates for Exportation.

Address: EGERTON BURNETT LTD., INDIAN WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON, SOM.

ANTI-CONSTIPATION

PILLS.

A GENTLE AND

PROMPT LAXATIVE.

They are simple, safe, reliable, and will relieve those diseases resulting from a disordered liver, such as bilious sick headache, heartburn, &c.

DOSE:—One Pill 3 times a day after food or two Pills at bed time.

8 annas per bottle of 25.

PREPARED BY

BEYNON & CO.,

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.

BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.

60 TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 1.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£31 3-8	= + 1-4
3 do. Rentes	£99 3-4	= + 1-4
6 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1-2	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 13-16	= — 1-4
2 months hence	25 11-16	= — 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18	= + 1-2
Berlin „	20·47 1-2	= + 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1- per cent	= — 1-8
3 „ „ „	2 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
6 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
4 months, sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 5-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 5-8 per cent	= do

LINSEED—Linseed Bold 37 1-4 sellers tone firm

ARRIVAL—Steamer—Speedwell Morocco.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 210,000
Gold do	40,000
Silver to Hongkong	7,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·28 unchanged. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

Mar.-April	April-May	
4·13 +4	4·13 +4	
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·13 +4	4·18 +4	4·19 +3
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·21 +4	4·23 +4	4·22 +4
	Nov.-Dec.	
	4·23 +4	

BOMBAY, APRIL 1.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 1-4
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	134
Shanghai 30 do do	187
Japan 30 do do	148 1-2 to 49

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3½ per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·9
1st Settlement	98·10

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do	30th do	7	do
Bank of Bengal do	30th do	7	do
Bank of Madras do	13th do	8	do

SEEDS.

Linseed—Tone steady.

	Rs	a	p
Ready small business done	6	6	0
Forward April-May Suttah...	6	10	0

Rapeseed—Tone dull, nothing doing.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	0	0
Do Forward April-May delv. terms	6	0	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	7	0
Do Forward April-May	6	8	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	9	0
Do Forward April-May	6	10	0

Poppyseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	7	1	0
Forward April-May	7	3	0

Castorseed—Tone quiet

Ready	27	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet,			
Howree Khandeish	44	8	0
Yellow Ringenghat small business done	49	8	0

Wheat.—Tone quiet,

White Delhi ready	4	7	0
Do April-May	6	6	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet but steady.

Estimated sales..... 6,000 bales.
Imports ..... 29,000 „

Apl.-May	May-Jun	June-July
4·10 −3	4·10 −3	4·13 −3
July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·15 −3	4·16 −3	4·18 −3
Oct-Nov		Nov-Dec.
4·19 −3		4·20 −3

COTTON.—Locally the market is steady and quotations are Re. 1 higher, but buyers appear unwilling to operate at any advance, while sellers are not inclined to give way, consequently the business passing is restricted in character. The New York message was again late to-day.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Jeneral (H.G.) (Rs. terms)	166	154	...	Ready
Bengals, M. G. Rs terms	175	165	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G.	174	164	...	
Oomrawatee (decepts) (M.-G.)	178	172	...	
Khandeish do.	...	169	163	
Jalgaon do.	...	171	165	
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)				
Karanja do. do. do.	178	172	...	
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	189	183	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G)	184	187	...	
Nagpore and Kampti do	191	185	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	193	196	194	
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	192	25 May
Westerns ...	...	...	182	Do

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD.,

The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., Bombay Branch have received intimation by wire from their Head Office in London that at the approaching Meeting of Shareholders the Directors will recommend that a Dividend of 5 per cent be paid on both the "A" and the "B" Shares free of Income Tax, and that £30,000 be added to the Reserve Fund £110,000 carried forwards. Reserve liability of shareholers is £562,000.

JOHN HADDON AND CO.'S COLONIAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Annatto Seed—For the small quantity on the market during the last fortnight there has been a good enquiry, but it was thought better to wait for the sales which took place yesterday, when 36 bags were offered, and sold at 5 1-2d. to 5 3-4d. per lb.

Bleswax—The market continues firm. East India yellow wax selling steadily £5 17s. 6d. to £6 2s. 6d. White Calcutta in good demand at £7 10s. to £7 12s. 6d. per cwt.

Cinchona Bark—The shipments at Java during the first half of the month were 217,000 Amsterdam lbs; against 172,500 Amsterdam lbs. last year, and 547,000 Amsterdam lbs in 1903. The next periodical sales take place on the 21st instant.

Copra—The market has continued very firm, with buyers of Malabar good white at £19 7s. 6d, with sellers at £19 10s. and £20 c.i.f.

Ginger—There has been more enquiry than for some time past, and a fair business has been done in Cochin washed rough at 19. In sales, the moderate supply of Cochin and Calicut offered consisted of 192 cases, 436 bags, and 200 baskets. There were no orders in the market, consequently all was bought in the trade preferring to operate privately.

Hemp—The market has remained very firm. We quote spot prime "H. J. F. F." at £19 to £19 10s. and "H. J. F." at £17 to £17 5s.

Calcutta Jubblepore we quote:—Raigarh No. 1 dressed at £22, and two at £14 to £15 common ditto £13 to £14. In sales yesterday 135 bales Jubblepore were offered and 65 sold at £10 to £13-10. 230 bales Madras, 11 sold at £12 per ton.

Sisal—Of 179 bales of Indian offered, 155 sold at £12 to £33-15 per ton.

Isinglass.—There is no change to note. The next sales take place on the 28th inst. We quote:—Bombay Tongue new pickings to good pale 7d to 3 old dark to good pale 1-8 to 2 3, bladder ordinary to fair pale 1 to 2-3. Purse ordinary to fine pale thick 7d to 1 7, Karachi leaf common to fine pale 1 to 3-3, Penang leaf pickings to fine pale 1-11 to 5, Tongue ordinary to fair pale 1-8 to 4-2. Purse low to fair pale 9d to 1-6 per lb.

Ivory.—The next sales take on the 18th of April. We quote soft 50 to 142 lbs average, sound and nearly sound £30-10 to £75, 21 to 49lbs average, ditto £56 to £70, B. B. pieces soft sound 21 4 to 3" £72 to £130, Bagatelle points soft sound average 5-6 lbs, £55 to £31, cut points with halls soft sound average 4-7 lbs, £65-10 to £30, mixed points soft defective £42-10 to £51, small points soft sound average 3-3lbs £17 to £48, cut hollows small point soft sound 2-15lbs average, £32-10 to £55-10, B. Scrivelloes soft sound 2 1-4 to 3 1-8" £34 to £99, Bagatelle Scrivelloes soft sound 8-9lbs £48-10 to £50-10, common Scrivelloes soft sound close and wide £33 to £41.

Kapoc.—The market is steady. We quote on the spot.—Ordinary to good at 3d to 5d per lb.

Lemon Grass Oil.—There is very little in first hands. The market is firm. We quote spot at 3d to 3 1-4d per ounce. Shipments will come to a good market.

Rubber.—The market has ruled very firm throughout the week, fine hard Para reaching 5 8 1-2. Fine Ceylon and Straits grown Para is now worth 6-9 to 7 per lb. Fine hard Para on the spot is worth 5 8 1-2 per lb. In to-day's sales 26 packages of Ceylon biscuits were offered and bought in and held for 7 per lb. Privately business has been done at 6-9, Scrap was all bought in. 2 cases Straits fine biscuits were sold at 6-6 per lb.

Tea.—This week sales of Indian totalled 31,500 packages. The tone was anything but good, common grades were decidedly against sellers and had to be quitted at 1-4d per lb reduction. For good to fine medium a steady market was seen and full rates were paid. All descriptions of produce sold to the best possible advantage.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	14	9	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	19	16	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	18	16	22
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	31	22	48
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	12	9	18
G Mahim and Worli	8	8	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	21
Total	104	88	195
Same date last year	218	188	283

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
17	13

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	11	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	26	23	34
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	17	12	26
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	20	19	46
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	14	12	20
G Mahim and Worli	10	4	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	4	17
Total	101	88	202
Total plague deaths to date	285,177	238,333	
Same date last year	181	161	253

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
20	15

The Bath for Tender Feet

Eminent Physicians recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports and Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists.

Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength, insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on [illegible] Sold by wholesale [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GODDODY—March 23, at Oak Hill Park, Liverpool, the wife of Captain C M Goodbody, I M S, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAMPARD—March 28, at Simla, the wife of Percy Lampard, P W D of a son.

STEWART—March 24, at Dera Ghazi Khan, the wife of Captain R J T Stewart, 22nd Punjabis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMSON—LAURIE—March 28, at St James's Church Delhi, by the Revd H T Wheeler, Henry Graham, son of the late George Graham Adamson, of Auburn Westmeath, Ireland, to Katherine, youngest daughter of the late Alexander and Mrs. Laurie, of Allahabad.

KLUG—DeCRUZ—March 22, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bareilly, by the Rev. G W Briggs, of Lucknow, Erwin Albert Klug to Stella Marie, only daughter of Thomas M DeCruz, E and K Railway.

MACWHIRTER—McRAE—March 27, at All Saints' Church, Shillong, by the Rev C G Stokoe, Dudley Macwhirter, only son of Mrs Balfour of Parbuipore, Sylhet, to Jessie McRae, daughter of Colonel H N McRae, C B, A-D-C, of Shillong, Assam.

DEATHS.

RICHARDS—March 25, at Secunderabad, Major James Smyrn Richards, 98th Berar Infantry. Deeply regretted by his brother Officers.

RENTON—March 23, at Fyzabad, Henry Walter Lockhart Renton, United Provinces Police, Retired, aged 72 years, 2 months and 4 days.

WILLIAMSON—March 24, on board the SS "Somali," Frank Williamson, Solicitor, Calcutta, son of George Williamson, Barrister-at-Law, Cheltenham, (buried at sea).

FERRO-VINA

A NUTRITIVE

IRON TONIC WINE

which vitalises and enriches the Red Corpuscles of the Blood.

Highly recommended for Languor, Mental Depression, Sallow Complexion, Loss of Appetite, General Weakness, &c.

Contains IRON in a natural form, free from Quinine or Bitters.

DOSE.—Half to one wineglassful should be taken three times a day after meals.

Re. 1-0 Per BOTTLE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 53m. Sun sets, 6h, 14m. High water 11-3m., 11-15s. Low water, 4 33m. 4-40s.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning at 10 o'clock.

ACTING JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, a pleader of the Bombay High Court, has been appointed acting fifth Judge of the Small Causes Court. Mr. Jhaveri has often been appointed by the University authorities at the M. A. examination as an examiner in Persian and also at the LL. B. examination. He possesses an intimate knowledge of law; and his work has commended itself to the Judges of the High Court.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the orphanage:—Shett Dwarkadass Dharamsey Rs. 251, Shett Lushtman Anandilall Rs. 125, Shett Maoji Meghji for feast Rs. 25, Bengali Chokhana Mukadum Rs. 50, Shett Maoji Premji Rs. 25, Shett Rupji Madhavji Rs. 25, Shett Keshavji Virji Rs. 25, Shett Lukhmidass Lalha Rs. 25, Shett Madhowji Dayal on account of his daughter's marriage Rs. 25, The Aryan Cooperative Society's Club Rs. 5, and Shett Sabhaji Bhagooji Contractor, Rs. 5.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Patiala will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Tamatave, Reunion and Mauritius via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., on Wednesday, the 5th instant also a supplementary one on the 6th idem.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE BANK OF BOMBAY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed Gopalrao Vithalrao Kallanpurker to the High Court Sessions to take his trial on charges of having between the 14th of March 1904 and the 22nd of March 1905 wilfully and with intent to defraud, falsified certain books and documents of the Bank of Bombay, Savings Bank Department, where he was a clerk and a ledger-keeper, by opening fictitious accounts in the names of Rama Govind and Yashvant Vinayak Save. The facts of the case have been reported at length.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant during dinner hours to-day:—

March	The Last Stand		W H Middleton
Overture	La Ruche D'Or		L Bropsant
Valse	Ange D'Amour		E Waldteufel
Selection	Silver Slipper		L Stuart
Barn Dance	Dusky Dinah		F Brockett
Characteristic Dance	Dinah's Jubilee		Karl Kaps
Valse	Wicket Gate		W St Muir
Cake Walk	At a Georgia Camp Meeting		K Mills

GRIEF AND SUICIDE.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Dossibai Framji, a Parsi widow aged forty five. The evidence showed that deceased's husband died of fever about two months ago and about a week ago she lost her son. The loss preyed upon her mind so heavily that she was often heard to say that it would be better for her to die. On Thursday last, Dossibai was seized with vomiting and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. After admission into the hospital she admitted having taken a quantity of phenyle, which was kept in the house. She died on Saturday night. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—Mr. P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay, concluded at the Morgue, on Saturday, the adjourned inquiry relative to the death of Charles F. Churchill, a seaman on board H. M. S. Hyacinth, aged 22, who lost his life in the harbour in a collision between a cutter of the Hyacinth and a dhow in charge of Narayen Sukhji on the evening of Sunday the 26th March. Narayen, the tindal, and Inspector Meyers in charge of the Harbour Police were examined, the tindal said that he was sailing straight up the harbour with his three sails set, and a fair breeze blowing. He and the man on the lookout could see to the left but not so on the right. All his men were on the port side. It was possible for him in the confusion that prevailed to have changed his course to the right instead of to the left; but he had no recollection of it; there was a sudden alarm of danger. The jury returned a verdict that the death of Churchill was due to shock and suffocation, the result of his being crushed by the "prow" of the dhow, which collided accidentally with the cutter of the Hyacinth, he had been rowing.

LADY CYCLIST RUN DOWN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sub-Inspector Power charged a private coachman named Sardar Lutchman with driving on Saturday morning on the wrong side of the road, while driving from Colaba towards the Market. It appeared that when driving his master's dog-cart along the Hornby Road, accused took a sharp corner at Dr. Blaney's statue near the Victoria Terminus instead of taking a long curve, round the post of a policeman, and in so doing he collided with Miss D. Kennard who was riding a bicycle, who jumped clear of the machine, but two or three spokes of the front wheel and the brake of the cycle were broken. Narayen Soma, P. C. No. 1245-A, deposed having warned the accused against driving on the wrong side of the road. Miss Kennard deposed that she, too, had warned the accused, who was driving past her at a rapid speed, but to no purpose. The accused said that as there was a tram-car he could not go at the right side of the road. The Magistrate convicted him and fined him Rs. 15 and ordered the fine, if recovered, to be paid to Miss Kennard as compensation.

ROBBERY AT A WEDDING.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Patterson charged Coobair Jafchund Moolji Nanji, Trioumdas Pitamber and Manilal Raichund, all Hindus, with theft of a gold watch and chain, a gold medal, a pair of gold links and clothing, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 454, belonging to Mr. Nagindas P. Metha. The evidence showed that the four accused were temporarily employed by Mr. Trebhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy to serve the guests who attended the wedding festivities held at the Mungaldas House, Girgaum, on Monday night last. It seems that about 9 o'clock that night, Mr. Nagindas, who is a member of Mungaldas' family, took off his coat, which contained the property and leaving it on a sofa in the mandap, went to dine. On his return about half an hour after, he discovered the theft and reported the matter to the police. The latter arrested Trioumdas on suspicion, who made a statement, which led to the arrest of the other accused and the recovery of the property, partly from Moolji and partly from a Marwaree to whom it had been sold by the accused. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1 to eighteen months', Nos. 2 and 3 to nine months' each and No. 4 to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HINDU GYMKHANA.—The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the members of the Hindu Gymkhana Club was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Gymkhana pavilion Marine Lines, Mr. H. M. Vijaikar presiding. The meeting adopted the Committee's report and the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December last. The report has already been published. The following gentlemen were appointed on the new Committee:—Mr. G. Khatao, Chairman, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit Vice Chairman, Messrs. D. Dharamsey and S. G. Velinker, Honorary Secretaries; Messrs. M. R. Kothare and R. Modi, Honorary Treasurers; Mr. H. S. Nayak, Honorary Cricket Secretary; Mr. C. V. Mehta, Honorary Cricket Captain; Mr. P. K. Telang, Cricket Member; Mr. K. B. Vagle, Honorary Tennis Secretary; Messrs. L. A. Shah and S. J. Setlur, Tennis Members; Messrs. L. R. Tarsey, Tribhovandas Mangaldas, N. V. Mandlik, and the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Rao Bahadur Narayan T. Valid and Mr. N. M. Goculdas, Members. Messrs. G. D. Kothare and Jagatprasad were appointed auditors for the current year. On a motion by Mr. Shah it was resolved, by 21 against 10, not to admit new members to the Gymkhana who are under eighteen years of age. Some other alterations were made in the rules of the Club, and the meeting closed after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MURDER OF A SISTER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal filed by Mahomed Ise and his brother Ibrahim Ise, aged 13, who were convicted by Mr. J. G. Gloster, Sessions Judge of Broach, of causing the death of Bai Fata, their sister, who was a widow aged 30, in the village of Sidadra, and were respectively sentenced to death, and to five years' vigorous imprisonment. In place of the latter sentence of imprisonment, five years' detention was awarded in the Yerrowda Jail Reformatory. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, with Mr. K. M. Javeri, appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. The parties lived in houses opposite, and there were frequent bickerings among them owing to some disputes about land. On 5th January last, on her return home, the widow declared that the look of her door had been tampered with, and she began to abuse. Accused were under the belief that she levelled all her scurrilous remarks at them, and they became very angry at her. The boy rushed at her with a stick, and dealt her a blow on the back. She got up, and seizing him with both her hands began to drag him towards her. The elder brother then rushed into his house and brought out a "dharia," or a sharp curved blade with a handle five or six feet long. He dealt with it a blow on the woman's head, which felled her, and afterwards he gave her two more blows with the same weapon. The witnesses to this tragedy were mostly Hindoos, who, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, had given their evidence in a clear and straightforward manner. The first accused was convicted of murder and the second of abetment, and they were sentenced as above.

Their Lordships commuted the sentence of death passed on the first accused to transportation for life, and directed the release of the second accused at once, remarking that he had suffered sufficient punishment.

THE GAIKWAR OF BARODA.

H. H. MAHARAJA SIR SEYAJIRAO, Gaikwar of Baroda, accompanied by her Highness the Maharani, Princes Shivajirao and Dharyasheirao, Princess Indiraraj, and the members of the staff arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, from Baroda and proceeded to Europe in the afternoon by the mail steamer Persia. Besides his family, his Highness was accompanied to Europe by Dr. Ballabhoy, medical officer, Mr. and Mrs. French and Mr. Limaye. On arriving at Bombay, the Gaikwar and his family drove to the Taj Mahal Hotel, where they put up during their short sojourn in Bombay. In the afternoon his Highness and the party drove to the Apollo Bunder, where a few officials and gentlemen had assembled to see him off. Amongst those present were:—Mr. Kersasji R. Cadachanji, the Dewan, Shrimant Sumpatrao Gaikwar, Mr. Khaserao Jadow, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kumar Vijaysinji of Palitana, Mr. E. A. Gill, Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Gopaldas Veharidas, Mr. Dayabhoy Harjivandas and others. His Highness and the Princes were garlanded and presented with bouquets. After bidding goodbye to all his Highness and the party got into a steam-launch and proceeded to the mail steamer.

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[illegible]—Mr G H Mooljee, Mr M D Khumbatta.

For K[illegible]—Mr Marguet, Mr Rieunau.

For [illegible]—Mr A K Joshi, Mr D J Bhut and Mrs [illegible]

For [illegible] Asakaya.
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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1905.

"THE TRUTH ABOUT TIBET."

WHENEVER we hear the expression "The Truth" about anything; whatever it is, it is almost safe to assume that "Distortion of the Truth" or absolute misrepresentation is the true description of what we are offered. When it is used in connection with subjects political, we suspect the Pro-Boer. We are now asked to accept the statements contained in a pamphlet by a Mr MacCallum Scott as the "Truth about Tibet" We should have received it less cautiously, had the work not been franked with an introductory Note over the signature of Sir Robert Reid, M. P. It is said he has the finest collection of pipes in the Temple. He "developed a curious political aberration with regard to South Africa," and was also "so vehement about Greece that the wish was he would go out at once and don the fustanella." A man of fads. "Life is hardly long enough" he says, "to master the complicated problems of domestic reform. No wonder that so many turn away from a study of the tedious blue-books, which show how our representatives, ten or twelve thousand miles away, have mismanaged our interests, and those of the dependency they are appointed to govern." So he wishes those who turn away from blue-books to accept Mr. Scott's handbook as an epitome. Is that it? Yes; for he urged it as imperative public opinion in England should be directed to subjects of the kind. He wishes the British ratepayer to remember that nearly all the wars in which we have been engaged during the last ninety years have arisen from the supposed necessities, not of the United Kingdom itself, but of the British dominions or dependencies beyond the seas. They often begin, Sir Robert continues, in comparatively trifling disputes. "Hasty or ambitious proconsuls are allowed to adopt a peremptory tone, without a sufficient appreciation at home either of the real cause of the quarrel or of the danger involved in precipitate action. Before the true situation is grasped in England, a step has been taken from which it is difficult to recede, or a pretension advanced which a false pride declines to withdraw. Thus the country finds itself committed to enterprises which sometimes lead to enormous expenditure and loss of life or to unneccessary complications."

This, in introducing the work of Mr. Scott. Who Mr Maccallum Scott may be matters little, when Sir Robert Reid stands godfather for him, and tells us that he has done a public service by presenting in a succinct form the salient features of the Tibet affair. He asks us to believe that "the work is done skilfully and conscientiously." If he had said "according to his lights" we would accepted the phrase unhesitatingly. But this skilful and conscientious work "brings out the flimsy pretexts for quarrel, the veiled ambition of the Indian Government to secure a political foothold at Lhasa, the deplorable slaughter, the inability of a weak Minister in London to control his subordinates in India, and the futility of the entire proceedings for any practical purpose" and the aggressive folly which led to the fruitless invasion of Tibet and may, "if unrestrained in the future, lead to enterprises that will involve the whole nation in war." Sir Robert should have stuck to his pipes; to which he might perhaps have added tabors Mr Scott without a blush refers the reader to the three blue-books dealing with Tibet as the source of the information he offers us. How and when he learnt to twist and turn and manipulate it, he offers no explanation. However, it requires no effort of the imagination to discover these interesting facts. One of the most remarkable chapters of the volume is headed "Brodrick v. Curzon." Mr. Scott does not tell us how much of the information given therein is from a blue-book. But he informs us that Mr Brodrick has many excellent qualities—honesty of intention, devotion to what he considers his duty and great industry and on the other hand, he finds abilities accomplished application. On the other hand, he finds Mr Brodrick's excellent qualities accompanied by a narrow intelligence, a slow wit and a complacent self-satisfaction. He is stubborn rather than strong, and obstinate rather than determined—a man difficult to drive, but easy to lead, whom an artful subordinate might lead by the nose; a man who would never suspect but that the whole initiation and inspiration proceeded entirely from himself; a man who would plunge wildly if he once felt he was being played with.

Lord Curzon is said to be a man of quite different calibre. He is a man of remarkable intellectual power, but whose intellect is of the subtle rather than of the robust order. "He has travelled much in the East and practises the characteristic diplomacy of the East with a more than Oriental cunning. Tenacious in his opinions, resolute in his determination and conscious of superior ability he that knows more ways than one lead to Rome. His training has been that of a politician and not of a Civil servant. He has been accustomed to advocate a policy rather than to accept one. To place such a man as this, in subordination to Mr Brodrick was to invite disaster, if ever a conflict of wills should arise." We should think so. And this is precisely what did arise, and what happened. Colonel Younghusband, whom Mr. Brodrick publicly admonished and insulted, was, through the instrumentality of Lord Curzon, decorated by the King. But Mr. Scott does not seem to know this. He tells his own story in his own way and gives the Liberal candidates at the coming General Election, a will-o'-the-wisp wherewith to mislead the electors. Whatever else Mr MacCallum Scott may be, he is a skilful party politician and may, if as artful as one of the statesmen he lampoons, eventually find himself in Parliament, as a follower of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. For, he has already acquired the art of giving forth his own ideas as facts and so colouring them as to present all the outward appearance of being true. He is as plausible as he is misleading, and for a party politician those are the only qualifications necessary—except that, once having made a statement, he must stick to it as firmly as though he believed it and it were one of the articles of his religion. When men who have acquired a certain degree of success, like Sir Robert Reid, will readily endorse his statements and recommend him to the people as a trustworthy leader, his career is assured. But he is not likely to prove one of which a truly concientious man may be proud.

COOPER'S HILL. THE opponents of the India Office scheme for removing the School of Forestry from Staines to Oxford do not intend to let the matter drop. Sir John Gorst, who, as one of the members for Cambridge University, is naturally much interested in the subject, points out that Lord Lansdowne was not quite accurately informed as to the facts when he took part in the debate raised by the Earl of Lytton. No proposal was put before the University of Cambridge by Mr. Brodrick. It was only offered an opportunity of criticizing the "details" of a proposal made to Oxford. The authorities at Cambridge never admitted that they possessed no particular facilities for encouraging the study of forestry. On the contrary, the provisions for teaching all the science necessary for the complete Forester are, according to Sir J. Gorst, more advaced at Cambridge than at the sister University. There is a large school of science, and a vigorous school of agriculture, with their well-equipped laboratories and courses of lectures. Sir John takes the same line that the Bishop of Bristol did in the recent Lord's discussion. No monopoly should be given to any University in supplying servants of the Crown either in India or elsewhere. The field of selection should be as wide as possible, not so much in the interests of the various Universities as in that of India itself. Mr. Brodrick was asked in Parliament if he was prepared to lay upon the table the scheme so much objected to, and he has consented; so the question will be brought up in the Commons unless Mr. Brodrick in the meantime cuts the Gordian knot by deciding to retain Cooper's Hill. This would be one way out of the difficulty, and it would, on general grounds, give satisfaction to an increasing number of people who do not like the idea of the famous Engineering College being abolished. The "Times" joins in the demand for a reconsideration of the question, and suggests that instead of abolishing Cooper's Hill, the principal engineering college of the Empire, it might be wiser to extend it so as to enable it to provide specialized engineers not only for India, but for every part of his Majesty's domains, where they are required for the Civil Service. Similarly, instead of establishing a mere seminary of forestry at Oxford for the ten or twenty students to which Lord Lansdowne referred, forestry might fittingly be represented by an Imperial college, at Oxford or elsewhere from which more could be drawn for the development of that neglected branch of engineering, for service wherever they may be wanted in Great Britain, India, or the Colonies. Lord Lansdowne regarded it as obvious that forestry students intended for India could not be scattered over a number of educational establishments, and Lord Bath emphasized the necessity of educating them all in one place, both for purposes of supervision, and for the advantages which students derive from association with contemporaries studying for professions and other walks of life. This, the "Times" adds, is equally true for telegraph and engineer students, and it makes the case for the retention of Cooper's Hill College, on the lines laid down by Lord Curzon, and in accordance with the unanimous approval of the Government of India, stronger than ever. When Mr. Brodrick was transferred from Pall Mall to Whitehall certain wiseacres in Fleet-street went into ecstasies over the arrangement, and intimated that he and his bosom friend, the present Viceroy, would see eye to eye on every subject.

THE CARNAGE AT MUKDEN. STATISTICIANS are already busy making comparisons between the smallness of our losses in South African battles and the dreadful carnage in Manchuria, particularly at the battle of Mukden. Monstrous, however, as the absolute total of the losses is, it is not, relatively to the numbers employed and the time that the battles last very much greater than our losses at Colenso, Magersfontein, or Paardeberg. About thirty times as many Japanese fought at Mukden as British at Colenso, and their losses were about forty times as great—certainly a greater number in proportion, but not remarkably greater. The disproportion is pretty much the same if worked out in relation to time. The actual fighting at Colenso lasted very little longer than six hours, and the fortnight's battle at Mukden from sunrise to sundown must have lasted thirty times as long. At Paardeberg again, an attacking force of considerably less than one hundred thousand lost more than a hundred thousand men in one day. At the same times as large, fighting for fourteen days, would have lost not 40,000—which is Marshall Oyama's estimate of his casualties—but 70,000. As for the Russian losses, most of them occurred during a retreat harassed by the enemy—a trial to which our troops were never subjected in South Africa. To compile these butchers' statistics in a purely scientific spirit is heartless work, but we are inclined to a very different conclusion from that which is being drawn; and in general terms our reasons are, the increasing range of modern weapons has made large armies an anachronism for two opposite sets of reasons. For military reasons, because in a military sense an army one-twentieth of the size, if better trained, could have covered the front occupied by the Russians almost, if not quite, as well, and secondly, for humane reasons, because by increasing the size of armies the sum total of casualties is piled up without increasing the relative power of doing injury to the enemy. What makes the difference between victory and defeat is not the amount of the injury suffered on both sides, but the relation between the several losses of either.

THE TRANSVAAL LABOUR QUESTION. THE general antagonism of the agricultural interest in the Transvaal to the policy of the Rand and to the introduction of Chinese labour is a matter that is well understood, but the following extract from a letter recently written by a Transvaal farmer gives some particular points which are important and interesting, although little or nothing has been heard of them in India: "Do you remember when we were at Lydenburg, just after the war, we used to pay 30s. a bag for mealies? I suppose I was too sanguine when I took up land, but whoever could have foreseen that, at this moment, they would not be worth 10s.? That is all I can get for them, because the mining people import American maize and enjoy special rates from the coast. There is no market in Johannesburg for produce. The Chinese, as you know, eat only rice, which is also carried at a much lower rate on the railways than the Government charges us poor struggling devils. I thought of going in for tobacco, but the yellow coolies won't smoke the locally grown weed. Thirty or forty thousand white men, or even Kaffirs on the mines, would have given us a splendid opportunity of growing the leaf. As it is, there is no market. It is all very well to say that these coolies afford more work for white men, but they are not the labouring white men who benefit by their presence. It is a few mechanics, overseers, compound managers, or skilled workmen. The genuine white labourer is a drug in the market, and sooner or later I expect we shall take them on to do Kaffir's work at a bare living wage. Pleasant prospect, isn't it?" The special rates at which the railways carry rice in order that the coolies may be fed as cheaply as possible are alone enough to set the disheartened farmers against a form of labour which, if it benefits any body, benefits only a section at the expense of the rest of the country.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Persia, were besides Her Excellency Lady Lamington and children, and His Excellency the Governor to Aden, Major-General E. De Brath, Lord and Lady Cranworth, Hon. Winifred Edwards, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Eliott, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dick, Sir A. H. J. Martindale, Lady Martindale, and Miss Martindale, Major-General and Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Atkinson-Willis and Misses Atkinson-Willis, Lady Brandon, Lady Clarke, Lady Mary Holt, the Dowager Lady Kensington, Lady Adelaide Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. W. Muir-Mackenzie, Professor and Mrs. MacMillan, Mr. F. Marshall Reid C.I.E. and Professor Masani.

HIS Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia's gunboat Persopolis, Captain Abraham, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Charbor, which port she left on the 27th March.

GENERAL Sir Ian Hamilton arrived in Calcutta from the Far East on Thursday.

MR LOUIS DANE and the Kabul Mission reach Simla about the 13th April.

THE cost of the Phipps Laboratory at Pusa, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Viceroy on Saturday, will be 7¼ lakhs. This sum includes the three lakhs given by Mr. Phipps.

IT is expected that the decision of the Secretary of State on the proposed move of the summer headquarters of the Punjab Government from Simla to Dalhousie will be announced with the next three or four months.

MANY old Cliftonians in this country will be interested to hear that the Rev. Canon Glazebrook, Headmaster of the College, has tendered his resignation to the Governors. He will retire at the end of the coming summer term.

A FURTHER fall of snow occurred at Simla on Wednesday night. The fall measured nearly four inches, and on Thursday morning the whole station was covered with snow, the temperature having fallen to thirty degrees, about twenty degrees lower than usual at this time of the year.

THE Rev. Dr. Sandilands, late of the United Free Church Mission, who was extradited from England, was brought to trial at Bhandara on one charge under, section 313 I. P. C. and on two charges under section 376 I. P. C. On being put up before the 1st class Magistrate at Bhandara, the accused waived his right as a British subject and was accordingly tried before a special Magistrate with powers under section 30, C. P. C. The first charge taken up was that of performing an illegal operation on one of the girls of the Mission Orphanage. Accused was defended by Mr. Dama, Barrister-at-law while the prosecution was conducted by Mr. Armstrong, Public Prosecutor, Nagpur Division. The case was heard "in camera." On the 25th instant, the Magistrate delivered judgment. He found the accused guilty of an offence under section 313, I. P. C. and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. It is understood that the further charges will not be proceeded with, unless the conviction and sentence in the above case are altered on appeal.

THE rumour recently mentioned that the Government contemplate taking up a large amount of property in the business quarter of Calcutta proves to be quite correct. Not only has the block from St. John's Church northward to Hare Street been acquired, in which is included the old Foreign Office, but in Government Place, North and East, and the adjacent Council House Street and Wellesley Place, more property is being taken up under the Land Acquisition Act. The owners of the shops and places of business affected will fare well enough, as they will get full value for the sites and buildings, but the tenants will suffer severely. Old-established firms will be dispossessed and their difficulty will be to find new premises equally well placed. This will be quite impossible in many instances, for there are only a few main streets which give advantageous sites and it will be years before the Improvement Trust can being the new roads and avenues of the future into existence. This being the case, compensation for disturbance in the case of tenants, whose business has been carried on for fifty or sixty years on one place should be of the most generous kind.

SUB-ROSA.

TRUTH EAST AND WEST.

IT seems to me that most of the papers which have commented on Lord Curzon's speech on Truthfulness, delivered recently in the Senate House of Calcutta University, have missed the point of that luminous address. Take the following wisdom which fell from the lips of George.

Untruthfulness consists in saying or doing anything that gives an erroneous impression either of one's own character or of other people's conduct, or of the facts and incidents of life.

Now I regard this as George's little reply to the Home Government for interfering with his Tibet adventure. He, no doubt felt, and reasonably felt, that a few remarks about untruthfulness would give pain to his right hon. friends, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lyttelton, and Mr. Wyndham—each of whom has been handling the truth rather carelessly of late.

So much for the motive which inspired the address—a motive which I respect, writes S. L. H. in the "Morning Leader." Unfortunately for George, when he claimed that truthfulness is a Western virtue he seems to have forgotten certain little incidents in his own career, incidents related in his book, "Problems of the Far East." The "Amrita Bazar Patrika"—a Calcutta daily paper—acting up to Lord Curzon's precepts about telling the truth, has, in the interests of truth and accuracy, reproduced from that book his confessions about a certain interview with the President of the Roman Foreign Office.

I remember some of his questions and answers. Having been particularly warned not to admit to him that I was only 33 years old, an age to which no respect attaches in Korea, when he put to me the straight question (invariably the first in an Oriental dialogue), "How old are you?" I unhesitatingly responded, "Forty." "Dear me," he said, "you look young for that. How do you account for it?" "By the fact," I replied, "that I have been travelling for a month in the superb climate of his Majesty's dominions."

I reproduce this not for the purpose of condemning Imperial George, but in order to point out that the untutored native of India (and the cultivated native also) may find this difference between precept and practice rather puzzling.

Nor is the above the only instance in which George confesses to having strayed from the narrow path of pure George Washingtonism. At the same interview the following remarks were exchanged:—

"I presume you are a near relative of her Majesty the Queen of England." "No," I replied. "I am not." But, observing the look of disgust that passed over his countenance, I was fain to add, "I am, however, as yet an unmarried man," with which unscrupulous suggestion I completely regained the old gentleman's favor.

There is some justification therefore in the protest of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" against the "heresy" of these incidents lecturing the people of India about the "tortuous and hyper-subtle" methods of Oriental diplomacy.

I wonder if any of the people of India noticed that Mr. Lyttelton—a gentleman who has repeatedly broken solemn promises founded on the security of his personal honor—accused the Opposition in the House of Commons the other day of attempting to carry out a "tricky manœuvre." Whether Mr. Lyttelton was right or wrong has nothing to do with my present purpose, for my purpose is to ask what sort of impression must be conveyed to the natives of India by the fact that a leading public man in England accuses almost half the chief public assembly in the Western world of tricky manœuvring?

Is it a fact that a passion for telling the truth distinguishes the West from the East? The Persians used to teach their youths to ride a horse, to shoot straight, and to tell the truth. And in a book of Indian Wisdom which I possess, I find certain wise words taken from "Udanvarga," a collection of verses from the Buddhist canon. This is pleasingly precise.

He who says he has not done that which he has done, and he who is a liar, will go to hell; both these men alike, having gone to the next world, will be in a degraded state.

I quote these words partly for the benefit of all whom they may concern, and also to show that Oriental teaching is perfectly sound in regard to the duty of telling the truth.

Nor is this a solitary injunction, for all through this book I find similar precepts. Here are some, which I commend to the attention of all men in general, and of members of the Government in particular:

He who uses not harsh words, and who speaks what is true, he, I declare, is a Brahmana.

Let a respectable householder always speak amiably and with truth.

Let a wise man ever speak the truth.

In the "Law-books of Manu," dating from about 500 B. C., these estimable lines will be found:

Veracity and abstinence from anger,
These form the tenfold summary of duty.

And in that well known work, "The Niti-Sastras of Bhartri-Hari," these words, of which I need hardly remind the reader, occur:

The attribute most noble of the hand
Is readiness in giving; of the head
Bending before a teacher; of the mouth Veracious speaking.

I could easily quote many other similar passages—but if the few I have reproduced were to be laid upon the table of the House and put into practice, what an improvement would take place.

It may be said by some that all I have quoted is proof merely of excellence of precept, and proves nothing in regard to practice. Lord Curzon, however, in the light of his Korean interview, can scarcely fall back upon such a plea. Moreover, the wise men of the East seem to have foreseen the advent of gentlemen who would blame others for committing sins of which they themselves are guilty. The old proverb about two blacks not making a white has a certain value, but it is no defence if a gentleman stands up as a Pharisee, and thanks Heaven that he belongs to the truth telling West, and not to the "tortuous" East, when he himself has been detected in untruthfulness and "unscrupulous suggestions."

In such circumstances I may, perhaps, be allowed to call Lord Curzon's attention to this wise dictum, also taken from "Udanvarga."

It is easier to see the faults of others than those of oneself; the faults of others are easily seen, for they are sifted like chaff, but one's own faults are difficult to see.

The same useful thought is even more forcibly expressed in another place in this way:

All men are always clever in detecting the faults of others; but they do not know their own; and even if they do, they are deluded in regard to them. Who is a greater fool than he who reproaches another for a fault which he himself commits?

Having respectfully addressed that question to the noble lord, I pause for a reply.

The wise teachings which I have been reproducing have so impressed me that I feel bound to make a confession on my own account. The other day I criticised certain slips in grammar in an article written by an ornament of one of our ancient universities. And yet while calling attention to his errors I fell into one similar to those which I condemned. For, while showing that he dodged from singular to plural in the same sentence, I myself was guilty of this shockingly slovenly and incorrect sentence:

There are ingenious gentlemen who think that they have only to split an infinitive in order to be a great author.

So true is it, as the Indian teachers tell us, that "It is easier to see the faults of others than those of oneself." This truth is delightfully illustrated in a note I have received from Leicester, unsigned, and written in green ink, in which a correspondent, having quoted my sentence, adds this sententious comment, "Let he that thinketh he standeth, etc." Now this is worse than mine, for it is not only ungrammatical, but is also a misquotation.

A VALUABLE find of a quantity of marble has just been discovered in the fort at Agra. While part of the ground in the quadrangle of the Diwan-i-Am was being dug with a view to the plot being grassed, the workmen came across a large quantity of marble in blocks, and some partially worked.

PEACE RUMOURS.

MEDIATION DENIED.

POSITION IN MANCHURIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The statement made by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" as to President Roosevelt's mediation between Russia and Japan is authoritatively denied in Washington.

Admiral Nibogatoff's third Baltic Squadron has passed Perim making for Jibutil.

Marshal Oyama says that natives report the Russians were at Haitieng, 77 miles south-west of Kirin and retreated northward.

The enemy is now concentrating at Kirin.

The subscriptions to the American half of the Japanese loan amounted to nearly one hundred millions sterling.

The following two telegrams were received yesterday morning from his Government Mr. S. Hayashi Consul for Japan in Bombay.

A report received on the 31st ultime, is as follows :—A native coming from the direction of Hailung, which is 87 miles South-West of Kirisi, states that the Russians and Chunchuses under Colonel Maditaff retreated nor thward from the neighbourhood of Hailung, and the enemy is now concentrating at Kirin.

Subscriptions for the new exchequer bonds of one hundred million Yen aggregate about five hundred millions whereof seventy millions are above the issue price.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN REFORM AND UNREST.

Conspiracy in Petersburg.

ARRESTS OF REVOLUTIONARIES.

LONDON, MARCH 31, 1 P.M.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that owing to the diversity of views of the members of the special Conference appointed to carry out the Rescript, mentioned on the 4th ultimo, the fulfilment of the Tzar's wish that the people should participate in the legislation will probably be delayed.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The delay in the elaboration of the legislative scheme greatly disappoints the Russian reformers.

A number of arrests of revolutionary suspects have been made at St. Petersburg and it is reported they include several Terrorist leaders.

The shadowing of high officials at St. Petersburg by three men, disguised as sleigh drivers, has led to the arrest of a band of twelve revolutionaries and the seizure of a regular bomb laboratory.

Their papers show they were acting under the direction of a committee in Switzerland.

BRIDGING THE ZAMBESI.

A Great Work Completed.

The bridge over the Zambesi Victoria falls has been practically completed.

THE FINANCIAL YEAR.

The official financial year has closed with a surplus of £1,864,839.

ISSUE OF INDIA STOCK.

Tenders are invited for two millions sterling of India three per cent. stock not redeemable before 1948. Minimum rate is 97.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS.

In the University Athletics, Oxford has beaten Cambridge by 6½ to 3½.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

England Beats Scotland.

In the Association match at the Crystal Palace between England and Scotland, the former made one and the latter nil.

THE REVOLT IN ARABIA.

A large Turkish force has arrived at Sana.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Easy win for Oxford.

Oxford won the University Boat race to-day easily.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Grand National :—

Kirkland	1
Napper Tandy	2
Buckaway	3

Twenty-seven horses started ; three lengths separated the first and second, and four lengths the second and third.

Betting at the start, 6 to 1 Kirkland and 25 to 1 Napper Tandy, 100 to 1 Buckaway.

EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

VISIT TO PERSIAN GULF.

On Saturday evening, H. M. S. Flagship Hyacinth, Captain F. L. Hood, with Rear-Admiral Atkinson-Willis, on board, H. M. S. Fox, Captain J. B. Eustace, and H. M. S. Proserpine, Captain A. E. Hulbert, proceeded to the Persian Gulf on a visit.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KAISER'S TOUR.

The Visit to Tangier.

ARRIVAL AT GIBRALTAR.

WARSHIPS IN COLLISION.

LONDON, MARCH 31, 1 P.M.

The Kaiser has arrived at Tangier, where he was saluted by the batteries on shore and the French cruisers.

His Majesty on landing was received by the representatives of the Sultan and members of the Diplomatic body.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Kaiser dined with Sir George White at Gibraltar yesterday and afterwards there was a grand reception.

The drive round the fortress was abandoned owing to the lateness of his arrival.

The scrupulous adhesion of England to the principles of the Anglo-French Agreement on the occasion of the Kaiser's visit gives satisfaction in France.

The "Times" remarks it is not surprising the Queen left Gibraltar a few hours before the Emperor's arrival, considering he came direct after an overt demonstration against the Anglo-French entente.

The German escorting cruiser Friedrich Karl collided with his Majesty's battleship Prince George which was lying at anchor. The latter was damaged and will have to be docked.

It is reported at Tangier that the delay in the Kaiser's landing was due to the discovery of an Anarchist plot.

Other accounts say that, owing to the roughness of the sea, the Kaiser curtailed his visit and disembarked at noon, instead of eight in the morning, thus interfering with the programme somewhat.

The Sultan's representative and also the German Colony received his Majesty on the pier.

In his address to the Germans, he said, he hoped his visit would be to the advantage of German trade, and he trusted the sovereignty and integrity of Morocco would be maintained.

His Majesty afterwards conversed at some length with the Sultan's representative and received the members of the Diplomatic body at the German Legation.

The Kaiser has sailed from Gibraltar for Port Mahon and Naples.

His Majesty did not visit the fortifications.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Declaration by M. Delcasse.

M. Delcasse, speaking in the Senate yesterday, said that France seeks to establish her interests in Morocco, not in disregard of the interests of others, but in harmony of her own interests with those of other Mediterranean Powers.

The Powers recognised that France owing to her position in Algeria must occupy a special position in Morocco.

It might, he declared, be legitimately hoped that France without infringing any rights or interests will succeed in assuring her influence on the Western Mediterranean.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

His Majesty the King has approved the grant of a medal to the members of the Tibet Mission and the accompanying force. A clasp inscribed "Gyantse" will be also granted to those who were present during the operations at and around Gyantse between the 5th May and 6th July 1904.

INDIA'S IMPORTS OF LIQUORS.

At the annual meeting of the Calcutta Wine, Spirit and Beer Association, Mr. W. E. Davies, the Chairman said whiskey maintained its position at the head of the list of spirits a little under 183,000 gallons having passed through between January 1st and December 31st last, but the quantity fell very considerably below that of the previous two years. The imports of brandy, however, show a steady increase during the past four years, having risen from a little under 45,000 gallons in 1901 to 60,320 gallons at the end of the year just closed. Champagne imports have been up to the average. Clarets and Burgundies have marked time, while the remainder of the wines call for no particular comment. There has been a remarkable increase in the consumption of good Jamaica rum and a remarkable falling away in the consumption of bulk beer, British brewed and imported from Germany, the figures of 1904, being the smallest of any of the four years noticed.

There was a sharp discussion regarding counterfeit bottling in Calcutta, and steps are to be taken to prevent it.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The debate on the Bengal Financial Statement took place yesterday. The debate lasted nearly six hours and a noticeable feature of the proceedings was that contrary to the usual custom, there was no adjournment for lunch. All the non-official members spoke, the majority at some length. The official replies, with the exception of Mr. Carlyle's, were brief. The Lieutenant-Governor summed up the debate in a lengthy speech after which the Council adjourned sine die.

THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

BITTEN BY A DOG.

It is reported that the Maharaja of Patiala, who is now fifteen years old, has been bitten by a dog, and is to be removed to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.

THE VICEROY IN BEHAR.

ADDRESSES FROM PLANTERS AND LANDHOLDERS.

LORD CURZON ON INDIGO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

H. E. the Viceroy left Calcutta last night, by special train for Pusa.

PUSA, APRIL 1.

On the Viceroy's arrival at Pusa to-day addresses were presented by the Behar Indigo Planters Association and the Behar Landholders' Association to which His Excellency gave the following reply :—Gentlemen, I have not previously been nearer to the planting districts of Behar than Patna, and I welcome the opportunity before I leave India of making personal acquaintance with a part of the country of which I have heard so much and which has played so large a part in Indian history. Addresses have just been presented to me by two bodies, the Behar Indigo Planters' Association and the Behar Landholders' Association. These I take represent two facets of the same industrial problem, the one European planting element, the other the Indian landholding community. Both have united in giving me a warm welcome to Behar. It is true that I have not come here primarily to investigate indigo, sugar or cotton. My main objective is, as you know, our new Agricultural Institute at Pusa, but I should be unworthy of my position, if I were not interested in your fortunes. Three or four years ago, I used to be a deligent student of the correspondence that went on in the columns of the Calcutta newspapers about the German synthetic indigo, and I had for years a colleague in Sir Edward Law, whose cheerful optimism in respect of indigo never allowed him to admit, even when everybody else's umbrella was up, that it was really raining. In this way, I learned a very fair amount about the synthetic indigo and the natural indigo, and I believe that even now I could pass a very fair examination on the subject. Therefore, when these two Associations expressed a desire to welcome me, I felt that I had a good reason for not declining the compliment. Gentlemen, I thank you for the terms of your respective addresses. The Landholders' Association has given a general approval to the agricultural policy of the present Government. The Planters' Association has indulged in a little perfectly appropriate retrospect. One needs but a small acquaintance with Indian history to know that the indigo planters here represent the oldest British industry in rural Bengal, that their enterprise has given employment to hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of the country, and that their famous and traditional loyalty has for nearly half a century presented to the Government one of the finest volunteer regiments in India by some of whose members, I had the honour to be escorted to-day, and who have carried the name of Behar and of its Light Horse to glory on the battlefields of the Empire. These are the picturesque and honourable Associations of the community by whom I have the honour to be received. Now I come to your problems. I might easily expend upon it and upon you much sympathy, and assuredly such sympathy would be neither uncalled for nor misplaced for an industry that after a prolonged period of prosperity suddenly finds itself face to face with disaster and almost with ruin is, indeed, deserving condolence. But I think that something more practical than sympathy is required and the question, in so far as I have studied it has always seemed to me to be one much less for sympathy than for science. I have often seen the phrase employed that when the German synthetic indigo was perfected, I think in about the year 1897, the discovery burst like a bolt from the blue upon the indigo growers of India. I have sometimes wondered whether this was an innocent metaphor or a grim jest, but even if it was the latter, then I think that it carried with it its answering note of useful admonition, for, if German chemists sitting in their laboratories could forget this blue terror that a challenge was at once issued to British men of science to respond to it. From that time the problem has always been in the main a scientific one, although possessing, of course, a very marked commercial aspect, for the necessity that has confronted you ever since has been that if possible (1) of extracting more colouring material from the Indian leaf ; (2) of deriving a greater yield from the land by improvement in the quality of seed and in the methods of cultivation ; and ,3) of securing a consequent cheapening in the cost of production. If the experts who have been so long at work upon this can give a satisfactory answer to these questions and can enable you to produce a natural colour at a price that will enable you to compete with the artificial product, then the bolt from the blue will be hurled back and the situation may yet be saved. I imagine that on behalf of the natural product is always to be said that which is true of the natural as compared with the artificial everywhere. It has an indifinable quality which no art or artifice can quite imitate or reproduce. The Shantung or the artificial pearl necklace never looks quite the same thing as the real one. Similarly, I believe that the garment that is dyed with good Behar indigo will retain its colour longer and be a better thing than the finest product of Teutonic synthesis. The price, however, is the determining point. Science has got to help you to bring it down, and those of you who adhere to indigo should spare no effort by assisting science, and by the practice of all reasonable economies to facilitate the common end. The Bengal Government has been a loyal and faithful friend to you in this matter, and though the Government of India have come here to Pusa with other and wider objects in view, I doubt not that our researches will also prove of value to your interests. You have alluded to the efforts that have been made in this neighbourhood to grow other crops, and more especially sugar and cotton in place of indigo. I warmly sympathise with these endeavours and, as you know, they have met with practical assistance of Government. I cannot see why you should not compete successfully with the foreign importer in respect of refined sugar. Our countervailing duties have largely reduced the danger of Continental competition, but you have to face the same importers of Mauritius. There are, however, advantages in India. Labour is cheap, the demand for refined sugar is increasing, the processes of manufacture are improving and the means of transport are good. I hope, therefore, that the sugar experiment may be persevered in. Three conditions seem to be required, capital, courage and skill. If the first is forthcoming the Behar planters may be relied upon to furnish the second, while the Government experts should help to provide the third. As to cotton, Sir Denzil Ibbetson who keeps my agricultural conscience made such an excellent speech on the subject in the Budget debate two days ago that I am excused from making a bad one. Now here again the problem is a very similar one. Commercial in its deciding features, scientific in its preliminary aspects. The selection and mixture and improvement of seed are for the expert, but the cotton which will pay the producer, be it short or long in the staple, will be that which commands a market. I hope that the same co-operation between Government and private enterprise of which I have already spoken may here also produce satisfactory results. Gentlemen, I have perhaps said enough, as a new comer and a novice, to show you that I feel a warm interest in your fortunes. I hope that the sun may shine again upon this once prosperous province and industry, and that you may receive in full measure the fruits of your own labour and of the capital outlay of earlier generations. In conclusion, let me thank you heartily for the kind reference in your address to the recovery of Lady Curzon. We both of us know how much we owe to Indian good wishes and prayers.

THE VICEROY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

At the luncheon given by the Lieutenant-Governor his Honour, proposed the health of the Viceroy in the following speech :—My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen—I rise to give you a toast to which I am sure you will all heartily respond. With his Excellency's permission, I ask you to drink the health of the Viceroy. We welcome the Viceroy here as we have already told him in the address presented by the Planters' Association and by the Landholders' Association as the representative of his Majesty, and I am sure we also think of him as a Viceroy whom we have learned to love and respect for the work that he has done for India. (Applause). There is a part of the Viceroy's career in India which is beginning to be forgotten, but which I for one will never forget. That is the time when he first came and when we had famine in the land. His sympathy, his encouragement, I may venture with respect to say, his co-operation, bound the hearts of all his officers to him by a tie that never can be broken. (Applause). Since then we have known the Viceroy in what one may call times of less stress, more peaceful times, but he has given the same energy and the same of his life to the good of India, and I believe that there will be no record like his in regard to the measures that have been passed for the good of India and which will be productive of the good that we anticipated for them. One of these measures is his indentification with the progress of agriculture, and he is here, as we were told, in one of the address to sow the mustard seed in Behar. I am sure that if the Viceroy had the least idea of the depths of the heartiness of the welcome that Behar offers him, to-day he, would go back very thoroughly satisfied with having come among us (Applause). I think we cannot drink the Viceroy's health without remembering with thankfulness and with prayer Lady Curzon also. We drink to his health and to the health of Lady Curzon.

His Excellency replied as follows ; Your Honour, ladies and gentlemen, I have already had to make one speech this morning shortly after my arrival here and another lies before me in half an hour's time. Two in one day seem to me quite a sufficient allowance and to be asked to interpolate a third even on an occasion as agreeable as this is to place rather an unusual task upon one's energies. At the same time you readily understand that I cannot listen unmoved to remarks such as those which have just fallen from the Lieutenant Governor, while I should be wanting in the ordinary feelings of gratitude if I did not thank you for the way in which you received his words and for the welcome accorded to myself. Sir Andrew Fraser in his remarks was good enough to speak of the work that I have done or that he at any rate regarded me as having done for India. It is not for me to speak about that. None of us knows much of our work or of the effect that it will produce and indeed that effect itself cannot be estimated with any accuracy until time has passed and perspective has been obtained, but a man is entitled to speak as to the motive with which he undertook his work, and as to the object which he has had in view, and of myself I may say truly that whether I have succeeded or failed, no man ever came to India with a more sincere and profound devotion for the people of this country and for the work that lay before him. (Applause). No man ever tried to put into his work greater personal zeal, industry and energy. If in any respect success has attended these efforts, Sir Andrew Fraser in the remarks which he went on to make supplied the explanation. He spoke of my co-operation with my officers, but he did not mention the reverse side of the shield that is their loyalty towards me. He did not mention that, were it not for their faithful work in all parts of India discharging tasks in many cases heavier than have even been laid upon their shoulders before, the harvest would not have been reaped. He did not say, because he was too modest, that among these faithful co-operators he has been conspicuous himself, and that the spirit of fidelity and devotion to duty and of desire to help me which he has shown has been characteristic of the whole of that service of which he is so distinguished an ornament. (Applause). I do not have many occasions of speaking about the Service in India. As a rule when I speak at all it is on some ceremonial occasion when my remarks have to be strictly directed to the subject which for the moment is under discussion. It is only on an improvised occasion like the present that opportunities ever occur to speak in a more personal strain, and I am grateful to Sir Andrew Fraser for providing me with the opportunity of saying that I am truly and sincerely grateful for the work that has been imposed upon the labours of my officers. I am conscious, that for the mistakes I have made I am sorry and that for any results achieved assign to them the larger part and share of the credit. We are all assembled to-day on a very pleasant occasion and I am grateful to the Lieutenant Governor for having collected this delightful gathering of persons interested in the fortunes of agriculture and in the fate of Behar. He spoke very kindly of the feeling towards me in this part of the country, and undoubtedly they have been shown by the warmth of the welcome given to me to-day and by the kindly reception given to his remarks about Lady Curzon. He knows how much a reference of that sort goes to my heart and I thank him for having made it. I am sorry that the full enjoyment of our proceedings have been marred by an accident which occured yesterday at the last moment and by which we have lost the presence here this afternoon of Mr. Scobie, the Chief Engineer. I am sure that we should all wish to convey to him an expression of our sympathy. If we condole with him however, equally may we congratulate another gentleman who is here to-day, and that is Mr. Coventry who is the head of our new Institution, and although the Institution has not itself as yet a very visible existence except in the shape of piles of bricks, yet in a short time it must materialise ; and how gratifying it will then be to him after he has spent so many years in this neighbourhood at last to see his great scheme take effect and to find himself placed in charge of it (Applause). I earnestly wish him succes in his endeavours and I am certain that it is a source of gratification to the people of Behar that Mr. Coventry has been selected for the command. (Hear, hear.)

THE PUSA AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

THE PHIPPS RESEARCH LABORATORY

FOUNDATION STONE LAYING.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

At 2-30 P. M. this afternoon the Viceroy laid the foundation stone of the Agricultural College at Pusa.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson who invited his Excellency to perform the ceremony said :—Your Excellency, Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In this India of ours, nearly two hundred million souls —two in every three of the whole population, just five times as many people as there are in the whole breast of Britain—depend directly upon agriculture figures for their daily bread. The mere statement of the shows the magnitude of the interests with which we are concerned to-day, and the measure of the benefits which will follow from anything that may improve the agricultural practice of these vast multitudes, and make it more productive. It has been roughly estimated that the annual crops of British India alone are worth some 345 million of pounds sterling ; so that if we could only increase their value by one per cent, we should add nearly £3,500,000 to the annual income of the Indian cultivator. In India, as in all countries, the art of agriculture is traditional. One generation after another has learned from its fathers the ways of Mother Earth, and how best to win from her the spoils of harvest ; and each generation has handed down to its sons the accumulated knowledge which has inherited, increased and confirmed by its own labours. The best of our cultivators are as good as any ; and so far as rule of thumb is concerned, India has little to learn from other countries. But within the last half century science has profoundly modified the practice of all traditional arts. It has taught us the reasons for those practices of which experience had already taught us the value ; and in doing so, has opened out infinite possibilities of further improvement. In England a little, and in many other civilised countries a great deal of progress has already followed upon the application of scientific methods to practical processes ; and year by year that progress is accelerating and increasing. It is time that India should share in it, and every day of avoidable delay is a wrong done to her and to her people. I wonder whether any of you have ever tried a simple and pretty physical experiment. You dissolve a given salt in a tumbler of water till the water cannot hold any more ; till it is saturated with the salt. But if this has been done carefully, the water, while quite full of the salt, will still remain fluid. Now drop into the solution a minute crystal of the salt, and the result is a transformation. The crystal acts as a nucleus or centre of crystallisation. An accretion of crystals forms around it, lines of crystallisation shoot out from it in every direction, and in a few seconds the saturated solution is transformed into a solid mass of crystals, surrounded by the water in which they had recently been dissolved. In the beginning of 1903 our minds were very much in the state of that tumbler of water ; we were saturated with the idea of agricultural improvement in India. And when I say "we" I don't mean merely the Government of India : I mean the whole intelligence of the country. The Supreme Government, the Local Governments, the educated classes, both Indian and English whose ideas are represented in the newspapers, the non-official Members of the Legislative Council, the Chambers of Commerce—as representing the mercantile community—all alike were impressed with the conviction that one of the next big things that had to be done in India, one of the most crying needs that had to be satisfied, was the wider extention to Indian agriculture of that scientific examination from which so many benefits had been reaped elsewhere. Our minds were saturated with that conviction, and all that was needed was the minute crystal, the nucleus, the determining circumstance which should precipitate the solution, and transform conviction into action.

AN AMERICAN'S MUNIFICENCE.

The determining circumstance was supplied by a Mr. Phipps, and American gentleman who was staying with the Viceroy as his guest. He was a wealthy man, and imbued with truly American ideas about private munificence for the public good. He had travelled in India and was interested in the country and the people ; and one morning he came to His Excellency and said that he wished to devote a certain considerable sum of money, to be utilised for their benefit in any manner which His Excellency might think most profitable. His Excellency, with the prescience which is the distinguishing mark of the statesman, devoted without a moment's hesitation, three lakhs of the money thus placed at his disposal to the creation of a laboratory of agricultural research ; and that is the laboratory of which we are met together to-day to witness the laying of foundation. Such was the nucleus, and a very magnificent nucleus it was. But the accretions also are substantial. We have first this Pusa property, of which the value must be considerable. Upon it we propose to erect buildings which will cost in the aggregate some 16 1/2 lakhs. The central building of laboratory alone will cost nearly 6 lakhs, and its fittings 1 1/2 lakhs more. The fact is that the original idea has grown, as ideas do grow when they have any real vitality. The original conception was that of a laboratory pure and simple. But an agricultural expert cannot get far with test tubes only. He wants to go out into the field and try his conclusions upon the growing plant ; and not only upon the plant, but also upon the crop, grown upon an agricultural scale. Thus, the first step of advance was to decide that the research laboratory should be placed in the middle of an experimental farm. But if the results of our experiments are to be of any practical value, they must be brought home to the cultivator, whose mind must be prepared to receive them by at least a modicum of education in the "rationale" of that agriculture which he practises so skilfully but so blindly. And in providing him with this education we must begin from the top. Agricultural science at present exists only in European languages. To reach the cultivator we must translate into the vernacular. We want teachers and we want text-books ; and men, competent to instruct the one and to compile the other, have still to be trained. We have added, therefore, an Agricultural College of a high class, fitted to complete the training which the Provincial Colleges will begin. And thus we have arrived at the threefold object of this Pusa institution : research in the laboratory, experiment in the field, and instruction in the class-room. A prophet has seldom honour. But I confess that I regard it as quite within the bounds of possibility that this institute, of which the foundation is to be laid to-day, may eventually confer upon the country benefits far greater and more lasting than any one of us here present is bold enough to conceive. I look to it for a body of experts chosen from among the natives of the country, who will regenerate the agricultural practice of their fellow-countrymen by their researches ; for a host of teachers speaking the vernaculars of the country, who will help us to spread knowledge downwards until it reaches the husbandmen upon whom our agriculture depends ; and for a class of men, trained in practice as well as in theory, who will assist in developing the great landed estates which abound in India. Perhaps I am too sanguine. But at any rate we have here an estate of 1,280 acres of soil on which almost any crop can be grown, with abundant water available, situated in the middle of one of the most populous and fertile parts of India, and surrounded by Englishmen of intelligence and enterprise who will repeat on their own estates such of our results as promise to be of value, and will thus supply us with practical demonstration farms to spread improvement over the country-side. And in the midst of it we propose to concentrate all the highest skill, scientific, practical, and educational, which we can procure. It will indeed, be strange if great good does not result from such a combination. Such is the institution, Ladies and Gentlemen, which His Excellency has graciously consented to inaugurate auspiciously by his presence here to-day. Your Excellency, in the name of agricultural India, I invite you to lay the foundation stone of the Phipps Research Laboratory at Pusa.

LORD CURZON ON SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

His Excellency having declared the stone well and truly laid said : Your honour, ladies and gentlemen, we have just listened to a most eloquent and informing speech from Sir Denzil Ibbetson. With that instinct which is the highest art he has seized upon the broader aspects of the agricultural problem, has sketched to us its dimensions, has expounded to us its responsibilities and has hinted at its possible future. In one respect I can add a little light to that which Sir Denzil has already thrown, for I remember well the circumstances in which we received the munificient bequest which was the origin of this institute. In one respect they were complimentary to me, but in another they were much more so to Sir Denzil Ibbetson. Mr. Phipps had been travelling about in India and he was familiar with the principles by the light of which I was endeavouring to conduct the administration. He said to me I believe in your principles and your work and to show that I mean what I say I will give you a £30,000—which he afterwards raised to £30,000—to do what you like with for some public purpose for the good of the Indian people. I did not decide straight away but I did what was much better. I consulted Sir Denzil Ibbetson and it was upon his recommendation that I resolved to devote the bequest in the main to the present object. He therefore shares with Mr. Phipps the parentage of this scheme. I think I have read somewhere that it was all wrong for an American gentleman to have to come to India and spur us to our duty. If the spur has had its effect I do not think it much matters of what metal it was made. As a matter of fact the scheme was already taking shape in our minds and the gift of the money just provided that final stimulus that was required to start it. We had already appointed an Inspector-General and a sustained policy of agricultural research and improvement was part of our accepted programme. In fact the legendary princess was just about to awaken from her long sleep when the Fairy Prince appeared upon the scene. I need not dilate to-day upon the duty that rest on the Government of India in respect of agriculture. It is so obvious as to amount to a platitude. Let me rather indicate what forms that duty should take. I will begin at the top. First there is the Government of India to give the lead, to start the policy, to supply the central and model institute which it is our object to to create here to maintain the scientific staff and supervisory board and not to start the funds. The first and most crying need is experts. Our present staff, excellent though it is, is hopelessly inadequate to the size and the demands of the country. It is in fact in its infancy. The number of respects in which science is capable of being applied to the agricultural and the economic development of a continent like India is almost infinite. Then when we have collected an adequate staff, we have to co-ordinate their efforts so as to ensure that their various spheres do not overlap and that each individual expert and each province of India is playing a due part in the combined scheme. Then let us go a stage lower down. Each local Government will, we hope, follow our example and in time possess its own staff, its own Institute for research and experiment, in fact a properly organised Agricultural Department. Then from the Governments let us descend still further to the people. We cannot afford to have an expensive establishment of experts at one end, and an indifferent or uninterested peasantry at the other. The entire object of the movement is to bring the one class into direct relations with the other, and to utilise the discoveries of science or the results of education for the improvement of the position and the prospects of the raiyat.

INTELLIGENCE OF THE RAIYAT.

I am not one of those who regard the latter as a stupid individual whom it is impossible to move. He is doubtless conservative, but I expect that his conservatism rests upon very considerable acquired or instinctive knowledge. After all his ancestors were probably engaged in tilling the same soil when Julius Caesar was conquering Great Britain, and he is therefore the repository of a vast amount of traditional experience, which though it may not be the result of a scientific induction, is scientific in its rational relation to facts. Apart from this, I have always understood that the Indian peasant is receptive rather than obtuse, and that he is quite capable of taking to a new idea as soon as it has been demonstrated to him that it is not a mere caprice, but that is suited to the condition of his holding, and still more that it possesses a money value. I do not think therefore that there need be any inherent difficulty in persuading him to profit by the results of science as soon as these have been brought home to him. The link of connection between the two already exists in the sufficient intelligence of the peasant and in his fundamental business instinct. Of course, side side with experiment and research we ought to proceed with the education of the rayait—not so much agricultural education "per se"—as agricultural education combined with or resting upon a basis of good ordinary primary education. By every degree that we raise the cultivator in the intellectual scale, do we improve his economical chances. Such it seems to me are some of the main features of the agricultural problem which confronts India. I always rather resent the comparisons that are made between India and America. As far as I can see there is no condition except that of size that is common to the two countries. Still we may learn much from the concentrated effort, the passionate application of science to practice and the willing expenditure of that great nation. Our efforts and establishment are in the nature of things very puny compared with theirs, but we have neither their wealth nor organisation nor a highly advanced agricultural population. Pusa has its natural beauties, and when we selected it as the site of the present experiments it appeared to us to be better suited than any other to the combined objects that we had in view, but as the planters remarked to me in their address this morning it is only a seed that we are planting to-day. I hope that they were right in comparing it to a mustard seed, and I should certainly like to visit this place fifty years hence and see what sort of a plant it has grown to. Should I find Pusa the centre of a great organisation with ramifications extending to all parts of the Indian continent training a series of native students who will devote their acquired knowledge to the practical pursuit of agriculture, and able to point to the scientific experiment both in the quality of seeds and plants, in the destruction of pests and in improvement of breeds of cattle. That is the prospect that I should like to look forward to, and if it be at all realised then, as Sir Denzil Ibbetson hinted, we may be assisting at a rather momentous child birth to-day. There is one concluding reflection which it occurs to me to make. I have been speaking almost exclusively about Government initiative and endeavour, but I do not see why Government should monopolise the field. Agriculture is not their interest only, though it is the source of one-fourth of their total income. It is at least equally important to the Indian community and notably to the zamindars. Several of the latter class are men of great wealth and possessing a high sense of patriotism and civic duty. Why should they not join hands ? Why should not a great landholder, conduct his own experiments, improve his own seed, experiment with the breed of his own cattle ? Government, I am sure, would lend him every possible advice or guidance if he required it and he could hardly spend his income derived from the land in a more practical or ultimately more remunerative way. The pace would be very appreciably quickened, if

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

were thus to join in, and I commend the idea to some of the wealthy landed proprietors of Behar and the adjoining province. I have now detained you long enough. I remember once reading the following paragraph in a representative Indian newspaper : "Any Viceroy who instituted a properly constituted Department of Agriculture and established experimental stations supplied with scientific staffs would secure for himself a name that would never be obliterated from Indian history." I do not aspire to that fame. I shall neither deserve nor obtain that immortality. But at least I feel that a forward move will have been made in my time, and as for the function of to-day I can truthfully assert that I never took part in an Indian ceremony with greater pleasure or with a more assured conviction that if properly supported and well managed, the institution that we are inaugurating will prove of real benefit to the people.

THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT.

A Committee appointed by the Bengal Government will meet next July to inquire into the clerical work in both the Executive and Judicial Departments and to see whether any revision of registers and returns may have now become desirable. Information on these subjects is meanwhile being collected.

SMALL-POX IN POONA.

POONA, APRIL 1.

Small-pox is now prevalent in Poona and several cases have occurred amongst Europeans. Among those attacked are Captain Unsworth, Superintendent, Central Gymnasium, and his wife; also Miss M. Ring.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

GERMAN TEXTILE COMPANIES.

THE CARPET INDUSTRY.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

THE German Jute Spinning and Weaving Company of Meissen has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. for last year, as against 8 per cent. for 1903. The balance-sheet shows a net profit of £13,486, as against £10,892 for 1903. The Company has orders in hand for a considerable portion of the current year's production, and has also satisfactorily covered its requirements of the raw material. The directors express the opinion that the Association of German Jute Manufacturers, in its now extended form, will be able to exercise a favourable influence on the further development of the German jute industry. The Gera Jute Spinning and Weaving Company made a net profit last year of £17,548, against £20,484 in 1903, and paid the same rates of dividend —24 per cent. on the A shares and 18 per cent. on the B shares.

The report of another German textile company, the Ettlingen Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, says that the demand for cotton yarns and cloth was unusually good last year, but the writing-off rendered necessary by the collapse of the cotton market towards the end of the year seriously affected the balance-sheet, and a net profit of £7,915 only remained, as against £16,255 for 1903. A dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. has been declared as against 4 1/2 per cent. for 1903. The Company employs 1,800 operatives and officials, and runs 40,322 spindles and 1,427 looms. The velvet branch of the business which, chiefly through want of suitable labour, could not be conducted on an adequate scale and has been unprofitable for some years past, has been abandoned; the machinery and appliances for this branch are to be sold and the buildings devoted to other purposes. The Wurtemberg Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company of Esslingen-on-the-Neckar has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. for 1904, or the same rate distributed for 1903, besides adding £2,000 to the special reserve and £959 to the pension and sick fund and carrying forward £1,500.

"The enormous print cloth factory known as the Fall River Ironworks is being considerably enlarged. The plans provide for an additional building to contain no fewer than 5,000 looms, and the work of extension and arrangement, already begun, is expected to take two years. The establishment already contains 267,000 spindles and 7,700 looms, and it is claimed that with the addition now being made it will be the "largest cotton manufacturing plant in the world owned and controlled by one man." The Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, New Hampshire, contain between 300,000 and 400,000 spindles and 11,000 looms, but these mills are owned by a joint-stock company.

The situation at Bradford does not improve, nor is it likely that the remedies which up to the present have been applied can effect any change for the better in the disorganised market for wool and tops. We called attention last week to bull cablegrams from Buenos Ayres which had been reaching Bradford via the Continent, and since then desperate efforts have been made to fling up prices. The disease is far too serious for such treatment, and it may be found impossible to prevent even merinos from a further drop unless strong financial support is given to weak holders of imported wools. It is becoming quite a frequent practice with Australian banks to grant huge credits to men of very moderate means in order that they may buy wool in the various Australian markets. Some of these credits, we are told, run into six figures. This season prices in Australia were considerably above the parity of London and Bradford, and when the wool purchased in this way reaches London either the drafts drawn against it have to be retired or the wool has to be warehoused in London until the drafts mature. To avoid this expense recourse is hard to local banks, and these, if the market is in a weak state, insist that a certain quantity, at any rate, shall be turned into cash. That is the situation in a nutshell. As to crossbreds the position is different. Ten weeks ago there was a real scarcity, but since then the situation has changed and supplies are ample. Every week now for many months to come, supplies from New Zealand and the Argentina will pour in, and moreover we are now within a few weeks of the time when the English clip will be marketed. Prices for medium and coarse wool and tops cannot be kept up at their present level.

The United Symrna Carpet Mills, a large joint-stock company of Berlin, has just issued an interesting report, which states that the German demand for real Oriental carpets initiated during 1903 has been more than maintained throughout 1904. This demand has greatly restricted the sale of the Company's fine hand-made carpets. The scarcity of wool, too, owing to the great demand for military clothing and to heavy American buying, has been a serious adverse factor. The report complains that the market for medium and lower grade carpets is swamped with cheap and inferior goods, the price of which is still out of all proportion to the intrinsic value of the carpets. The products of the Berlin Company are hand-knotted imitations of Oriental handicraft, and of course consist mainly of higher priced goods. The Company, however, is determined to maintain its standard, and has no intention of catering for a low-grade demand. The net profit for 1904 is returned at £5,080, as against £4,370 for the previous year. The dividend declared is 5 per cent. as against 4 per cent.

We learn from the new number of the "Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists" that funds have been placed at the disposal of the Council of the Society for distribution in the form of prizes for the solution of technical problems of interest to the dyeing and allied industries and trade. A preliminary list of problems and prizes for their solution is concluded in the "Journal." Thus £20 is offered for a systematic tabulation of the reactions of dyestuffs on the fibre and a comprehensive scheme for their identification on dyed fabrics. The scheme it is added should include the principal colouring matters dyed singly on all fibres for which they are employed. A prize of £10 is offered for a reliable method of distinguishing between unmercerised and mercerised cotton of various qualities and for the estimation of the degree of mercerisation without reference to lustre. Then, again, prizes of £20 each are offered for a full investigation of the causes of the "tendering" of cotton dyed with sulphide blacks and the best means of prevention; for a satisfactory standardisation causes of the strength and elasticity of cotton yarns of various qualities and twists in the grey and bleached conditions, and for a full investigation of the of the average degree of "tendering" brought about in cotton yarn of various qualities by cross-dyeing with acid colours, dyeing aniline black, and various other dyeing processes, with the object of fixing standards for the trade. Full particulars of the rules and conditions for the competition are given in the Society's "Journal."

With the balance-sheet of the Deutsche Bank, which has just appeared, the annual statements of all the large German banking corporation are complete. These statements have this year a special interest. Mention has already been made of the pronounced movement towards concentration which during the past twelve months has characterised German banking. This movement became general when, a little over a year ago, an amalgamation took place between the Dresdner Bank and the A. Schaaffhausenschen Bank-Verein, and it accounts in a large measure for the great increase of capital which has since taken place in practically every large German bank. During the past year the following banks have increased their capital by the amount stated:—Deutsche Bank £1,000,000, Diskonto-Gesellschaft £1,000,000, Darmstadter Bank £1,100,000, Dresdner Bank £1,500,000, A Schaaffhausenschen Bank-Verein £1,250,000, and Barmer Bank-Verein £500,000. All told, these increases represent a sum of £6,350,000. The total capital of ten large German banks is now £54,500,000 the total of the remaining 110 joint-stock banks being £60,000,000. The German industrial year has been favourable to the banks. The demand for capital sent the official discount rate up to an average of 4·22 per cent, as against an average of 3·84 per cent. for 1903. Private rates averaged respectively 3·14 and 3·02 per cent.

The German chemical companies seem to have found 1904 a fairly satisfactory year. The Chemical Works Company in Berlin, formerly carried on under the name of E. Schering, has made a gross profit of £57,474, as against £49,823 in the previous year, and after the deduction of the usual appropriations dividends of 4 1-2 per cent (the same rate as was paid for 1903) on the preference shares amounting to £100,000, and 16 per cent (as against 15 per cent for 1903) on £150,000 ordinary shares have been declared. The Oranienburg Joint-stock Chemical Works Company has declared a dividend of 12 per cent for 1904; as against 11 per cent for 1903. The production of the Company for 1905 is already fully sold, so that another favourable year is considered certain. The Goldenberg Geromont Chemical Works Company, of Winkel, in Rheingau, has declared a dividend of 9 per cent for 1904, following a dividend at the same rate for 1903.

Indications are not wanting that the boom in American securities is near its culmination. Writing on March 4, Mr. Henry Clews, of New York, points out that, although some stocks may reach a higher level under special influences, technically the market is growing weaker as stocks are steadily passing out of the hands of strong holders. Opinion is becoming more equally divided as to the future course of values, and sharp fluctuations may be expected, as the situation offers inducements for in and out trading. Bank clearings in February showed a great expansion—largely due, of course, to stock exchange speculation in New York—and the monetary outlook continues to be satisfactory.

CONDITIONS IN GUJARAT.

THE following is a summary of the special reports on the situation in the Gujarat Districts for the week ending 11th March:—

Ahmedabad.—Harvesting of gram completed in Dhandhuka Taluka and of wheat continues in parts of Parantij, Sanand and Dhandhuka Talukas and of barley in parts of Sanand and Parantij Talukas. Picking of cotton almost completed in Sanand and Dhandhuka Talukas. Supply of field labour has contracted in west Sanand, but Local Fund and Public Works Department works in the taluka do not fill yet. Two more test works ordered to be opened in the Viramgam Taluka. Prices of food-grains slightly risen. Price of bajri varying from 29 lbs. at Parantij to 21 lbs. at Gogho and of jowari from 26 lbs. at Gogho to 32 lbs. at Ahmedabad and Parantij.

Kaira.—Standing rabi crops in fair condition in parts in Mehmadabad and Anand Talukas. Harvesting of wheat and barley continues in parts of Matar Kapadvanj and Mehmadabad Talukas and of minor crops in parts of Nadiad and A'nand Talukas. Wheat, tobacco, barley and minor and garden crops being irrigated in Nadiad and Thasra Talukas. Picking of cotton in progress in Nadiad and Thasra Talukas. Harvesting of tobacco in progress in parts of Anand and Borsad Talukas. Preparation of lands for next seasons continues in parts of Nadiad and A'nand Talukas. Fruit crop promising in Nadiad, Anand and Kapadvanj Talukas. Measures for the improvement of water-supply in progress in Matar, Thasra and Kapadvanj Talukas. Price of bajri 27¼ lbs. per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No change in the agricultural situation. Distress deepening in the eastern Mahals.

Broach.—Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Broach, Ankleswar and Jambusar Talukas. Harvesting of rabi crops completed except that of wheat and jowari in Jambusar Taluka. Cattle in fair condition except in a few villages of Jambusar Taluka. Prices of food-grains stationary excepting a slight rise in that of jowari in Broach and Ankleswar Talukas. Condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers and town population fair. Sufficient field labour available for the present.

Surat.—No change in the agricultural situation. No signs of distress. Kan s being prepared for next season. There is a great demand for labour in parts of Balsar and Pardi Talukas.

The statement of the progress of relief measures in the affected tracts shows 628 persons on test works in the Ahmedabad district; 2,325 on relief and test works in Kaira with 181 defendants and 58 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief in 48 villages, 459 on test works in the Panch Mahals and eight on a work in Satara. The total number of persons on relief and test works is 3424.

INDIANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is never tired of nagging at H. E. the Viceroy "re" high appointments to natives. The demand looks as if the Hon'ble gentleman thinks if it is granted and carried into practice, all Indians will be benefited. Is he ignorant of the fact that to grant the demand is to open a door to favouritism and oppression and to assign the dishes and loaves of the State service to two or three native communities only one of which would be the community to which the Hon'ble gentleman himself belongs. I mean the Brahmin community. Mr. Steevens in his book on India (the book is not by me—otherwise I would have quoted the very words of the writer) says that a Baboo (and this term may be extended to similar classes this side of India) creates and increases work and with it places for his own, etc. This mean more cost to the State—it is different with a European or Eurasian. To substitute native for European agency is neither to the interests of the ruler nor of the ruled; it is not a blessing to the Indians in general who prefer to serve under a European. Government should not yield to demands which, if accepted, will do more harm than good, and cause dissatisfaction.—Yours, &c.

WIDE AWAKE.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

We have received the report and accounts of the above Company for the year ending 31st December 1904. In the Life Department 635 policies were issued the net sums insured being £348,037. There were 173 claims amounting to £135,495 and 14 policies matured assuring £5,654. It is interesting to note that 31 claims were on lives over 80 and 71 on lives over 70 the average of all being 67 years. Last year was bonus year and the quinquennial valuations of assets and liabilities showed a cash surplus of £131,591 out of which the directors have declared a reversionary bonus of 23 per cent. per per annum upon sums assured and existing bonuses. The investments were taken at market value and the rate of interest assumed was only 2 1-2 per cent. so that the valuation was conducted on a very stringent basis.

The result of last years operations in the Fire Department is of special interest as the Manchester Fire Insurance Company was amalgamated with the Atlas during the year and the accounts include Manchester business for the second half of the year. The results of the Fire business are as follows:—

Premiums, £31 423, Losses, £304,222, Commission and Expenses, £77,140, Taxes, £11,355, Total 393,333 Balance £48,090.

Out of this balance the directors have transferred £20, 52 to profit and loss account the remainder amounting to £127,733 having been added to the Fire Insurance Fund which now stands at £35 585. The profit and loss account shows a balance of £55,0.0, and after payment of a dividend of 5 per share the General Funds stand at £351 281 and the Life Funds at £1 817,634, total £2,673,915.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DEPARTURE OF LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON.

HER EXCELLENCY, LADY LAMINGTON, accompanied by her children, the Hon. Victor and the Hon'ble Grisell Cochrane Baillie, and Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary, left Bombay on Saturday afternoon from Apollo Bunder, for Europe, by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Persia. H. E. Lord Lamington attended by Capt. Meynell, A.-D.-C. also left to accompany her Excellency as far as Aden. A fairly large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Bunder pavilion to bid good-bye to her Excellency. Amongst those present were, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell and Mrs. and Miss Russell, Mr. H. G. Gell, Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir and Lady Jehangir, Mr. James Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. T. Collie, Viscount de Wrem, the Hon Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Cecil Burns, Major F. Lee, Acting Military Secretary to the Governor, Major M. T. Yarr, Mr. J. S. Du Boulay, Captain J. G. Greig, Captain Naylor, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, the Rev. Father George, Lieutenant Lucas, Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar and others. At a quarter to 1 o'clock their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington accompanied by their two children drove to the Bunder, where on alighting from the carriage, they were cordially received by those present. They were profusely garlanded and presented with bouquets. Lady Lamington, on whom her recent illness has left its mark, was much affected while taking leave of those present. The party then stepped into the Royal Indian Marine steam launch Bee, which had been kept steaming alongside the Bunder steps, and proceeded to the mail steamer. Colonel Cookson and Mrs. Cookson accompanied them.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presides at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence this morning. There are in all nine cases committed for trial, implicating as many prisoners, all of whom are Hindus. Three of the cases were committed by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, two by Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, two by Mr. Kursondas, third Presidency Magistrate, and one by Mr. Dracup, fourth Presidency Magistrate, while the prisoner in one case has been held to bail by order of the High Court. There are two cases of murder, and one of each of the following offences—house trespass, rape, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, abetment of forgery, unnatural offence, theft, and falsifying Bank accounts. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Luxmon Sukharam, committed by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, for house trespass in order to commit theft.
2. Santa, woman, committed by Mr. P.H. Dastur, for murder and attempt to conceal the birth of a child.
3. Gangaram Vithu, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, for theft in a building.
4. Bhola Shiv Mangal, held to bail by order of the High Court, for abetment of forgery and using as genuine a forged document.
5. Lookajee Morojee, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt and hurt.
6. Daya Bhana, committed by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, for rape.
7. Jewa Jaitha, committed by Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, for murder.
8. Runchod Ramsing, committed by the same Magistrate, for an unnatural offence.
9. Gopal Vithal Kalyanpurkar, committed by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, for falsefying Bank accounts as clerk or ledger-keeper.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Report of the directors of this Company, to be submitted to the shareholders at the eighth annual general meeting to be held on Tuesday, states:—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report for the year ending 28th February 1905, together with the revenue accounts and balance sheet for the period, which show that the Company continues to make very satisfactory progress. During the year 1991 life proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting to Rs. 33,43 750. Of this number 1,405 have resulted in policies and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the proposers, or are awaiting completion. The new assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 21 78 800, and the premium in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 1,13,248-5 0. This result compares most favourably with that of the eight year's working of other life offices. The total number of policies in force on the books of the company is 5 125, assuring in the aggregate Rs. 85,94,205, and of this amount Rs. 4,48,316 are re-insured. Claims arising from the death of 45 persons, for the aggregate amount of Rs. 85 600 were paid during the year. Of this amount Rs. 5,800 were re-assured and re-paid to the company. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of the risks, as is evidenced by the fact that so few claims have occured during a time, when, owing to pestilence of the utmost severity, an exceptionally high mortality has been experienced in the country. The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained and the aggregate expenditure only amounted to Rs. 1 00 818-12-7. If this aggregate be set against the premium income, the ratio comes out as 23·4 for the eighth year—a result which is not only far below the average but, it is believed, the lowest recorded by any Company of the same age. The life assurance fund, which, at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 6,26,552-1-5 has been increased by Rs. 2,42,821-15-3, and now amounts to Rs. 8,74 387-0-11.

Fidelity Guarantee Branch. Bonds aggregating Rs. 4 35,550 have been issued and the premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 4,061-8. The business is of a satisfactory character, and shows signs of increasing in amount. Claims amounting to Rs. 709-1 7 were paid during the year.

The Director retiring by rotation is Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy who being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The auditors Messrs Cornforth and Mistry also retire and offer themselves for re-election. The Directors recommend a dividend of 16 1-4 per cent. per annum, which, with the Bonus of 3-4 per cent., will make a total distribution to shareholders of 11 per cent. for the last year.

TEXT-BOOKS IN BENGAL.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council held on March 13th, the Honourable Babu Bhupendra Nath, Basu asked:—"Is the Government aware that, for Standard VI, the Text-Book Committee recommended 6 books, of which 5 were written by Bengali authors and published in India and one was published by Messrs. Blackie and Son, Ltd., and that the Education Department has appointed the book published by Messrs. Blackie and Son, Ltd., as the text-book in all the nine divisions of Bengal, and will the Government be pleased to state if it approves of such proceeding?"

To this interpellation the Honourable Mr. Carnduff replied:—"The six books recommended by the Text Book Committee for Standard VI were examined critically by one of the leading experts in English literature in Bengal, and the one by Messrs. Blackie and Son, Ltd, was considered by him to be distinctly superior to the others. For this reason alone, it was selected as a text-book for all Divisions."

H. H. THE AGA KHAN AT PASNI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PASNI, APRIL 1.

His Highness the Honorable Sir Aga Khan, K. C. I. E., arrived to-day by the s. s. Neva and left for Gwadar, his High ness landed here at 2 p.m. A temporary pier 200 feet long was erected by the Khojah Jamath Mukhi Mahomed Peimoo. The Agents of the British India Navigation Company, Goolamsen Rahimtoola and Kamaria Sabzali Ramzan took a great deal of interest in the arrangements for landing his Highness, who thanked them all. The city was nicely decorated; lots of silver change were thrown upon his Highness by the Khojahs and the Baluchis. All were photographed in Goolam Husain's shop. His Highness presented shawls to the gentlemen and Chiefs and having opened a fountain at the new Jamatkhana his Highness left.

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THE AHMEDNAGAR HIGH SCHOOL.

SPECIAL GOVERNMENT GRANT.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states :—

In an address presented to his Excellency the Governor by the Ahmednagar Education Society on 7th September, 1904, the Society requested that the management of the Ahmednagar High School, which was transferred to them in 1887, might be resumed by Government, as the Society were not in a position to continue to maintain it owing to want of funds. His Excellency the Governor, in reply, stated that the resources of the Society had been crippled by the inability of the Ahmednagar Municipality to pay their contribution of Rs. 1,300 per annum, and that he felt strongly that where an independent body have as in this case, undertaken the management of certain schools he would be sorry to see the system changed if they could remain independent of Government. His excellency therefore suggested that the Society should retain charge of the school and they perhaps might obtain the necessary funds by raising the fees, unless there was a risk of this causing a serious reduction in the number of scholars. In reply to an inquiry by his Excellency the President of the Society stated that he was not then in a position to reply to the suggestion, and that the Society would prefer to think over the matter. The following correspondence then ensued.

Government memorandum No. 3858, dated the 1st October, 1904.

"The undersigned presents compliments to the Collector of Ahmednagar and, in inviting his attention to the suggestion (Vide the reply of his Excellency the Governor to the address presented to his Excellency by the Society, published in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 10th September, 1904) made by his Excellency the Governor to the Ahmednagar Education Society whether the Society would be able to retain charge of the Ahmednagar High School by raising the fees is directed to request that he will be so good as to ask the Society to communicate their decision by the 1st November 1904. If the charge of the High School is to be resumed by Government from the 1st April next, it is necessary that the Director of Public Instruction should be informed in time to make budget provision and other necessary arrangements."

Letter from Mr. G. K. Chitale, Secretary, Ahmednagar Education Society, to the Collector of Ahmednagar, No. 157, dated the 14th October 1904:—

With reference to the queries put by his Excellency the Governor in giving an answer to the Society's address on the 7th of September, 1904, I am directed by the Managing Board of the Ahmednagar Education Society to reply as under.

The question put by His Excellency appears to have been already answered before the transfer of the High School to the Ahmednagar Education Society was decided upon in 1889. The correspondence will show that the question of increasing the then fee-rates (which were the same as now) was considered, and it was thought that increasing the fee-rates would result in emptying the school. The then Managing Board of the Society was emphatically of opinion that raising the fees would mean the closing of the school altogether. This opinion was endorsed by the Educational authorities, and, as a compromise, it was afterwards decided to hand over the school to the Society as an aided institution.

The present Managing Board of the Society, by a majority, also think that there is no scope for increasing the fees, and, all things considered, the Board is also emphatically of opinion that to transfer the High School to Government is the best course possible in the present circumstances, as may be pointed out that this district has been hit hard by famine and plague in the last seven or eight years, and an appreciable increase in the present fee-rates would probably be felt as an unbearable burden by the comparatively poor guardians of the school-going pupils.

I am to request you to kindly forward this letter to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Government letter No. 2398 dated the 23rd December 1904, to the Director of Public Instruction :—

"In continuation of my memorandum No. 3858-p., dated the 1st October 1904, regarding the proposal that Government should resume charge of the Ahmednagar High School, I am directed to forward for your information copy of a letter No. I.f.—820, dated the 19th October, 1904, from the Collector of Ahmednagar and its accompaniment, from which it will be seen that the Managing Board of the Ahmednagar Education Society think that there is no scope for increasing the fees and are of opinion that to transfer the school to Government is the best course possible in the present circumstances.

I am to state that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that with the strong American Mission and other schools at Ahmednagar there is less need there than elsewhere for Government to resume the whole expenditure on account of the High School. The policy which dictated the transfer of the school to the Ahmednagar Education Society and also the institution of the Sind and Gujarat Colleges as aided Colleges was based on the report of the Education Commission of 1882. One great object of the policy was to set free a portion of the limitedly provincial funds to meet the imperious demands of primary and lower education; another was to respond to the claim of the educated native of India to show his ability to manage such institutions. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council would greatly regret to be forced to admit failure in either object. The Government of India, it is true, stated that it seemed to them desirable that in general there should be one Government School in each district, but this is coupled with a statement of policy that there should be no extension of Government management, to which the present proposal is entirely opposed, and the statistics of other provinces given in paragraph 320 of the fourth Quinquennial Review of Education in India show that the Government of India do not mean that there must be such a school in "every" district.

It appears that the difficulty which is turning the scale at Ahmednagar is the loss of the Municipal grant of Rs. 1,300 to the Society, Rs. 500 on account of the High School and Rs. 800 on account of the Middle School. I am to invite attention to Government letter No. 12, dated the 4th January, 1890, and Government Resolution No. 113, dated the 12th January, 1889, in which it was distinctly stated that the cost of higher education ought not to be placed on Municipal Funds. These grants were faulty "ab initio" and should certainly cease. In order to enable the Society to tide over the difficulty caused by the withdrawal of the Municipal contribution and the present adverse conditions induced by the ravages of plague, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is prepared to make an additional special grant to the Society of Rs. 1,300 for a term of five years, which may be met in the current year from the source from which it was proposed to meet the cost of the school as a Government School.

Letter from Mr. G. K. Chitale, Secretary, Ahmednagar Education Society, to the Director of Public Instruction No. 234, dated the 14th January 1905 :—

"I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Managing Board's Resolution unanimously passed by that body with respect to your conditional letter dated the 14th instant, and to state that the Managing Board of my Society hope to try its best sentence to conduct the High School as hitherto and to make it as efficient as possible."

Copy of Resolution passed by the Managing Board on the 14th January :—

Resolved that the Managing Board of the Ahmednagar Education Society gratefully appreciates the the liberal spirit in which it is proposed to raise the Government grant and is prepared under the circumstances to continue the management of the schools and hopes to conduct them efficiently by devising ways and means to meet the expenditure in future.

On the above correspondence the following Resolution has been passed by Government :—

"Government are pleased to sanction a special grant of Rs. 1,300 per annum in addition to the ordinary grant of Rs. 3,900 for a period of five years from the 1st April, 1905, to the Ahmednagar Education Society, on the usual conditions as to grants-in-aid, to enable the Society to again put the school into efficient order without the aid from the Municipality which can no longer continue and save from the first opposed to the policy laid down in Government Resolution No. 113, dated January 12th, 1889. His Excellency the Governor in Council would greatly regret to be obliged to record a failure of private effort and to take back to Government management the only High School made over to private management in this Presidency in response to the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1882. From the terms in which their proposal so far has been accepted Government have reason to hope that the Society will readily avail themselves of the advice of the Educational Department and will actively endeavour to raise their schools to a condition of efficiency. The Society will doubtless recognise the importance of strengthening their financial position during the continuance of the special grant, as it will not be possible to continue extraordinary pecuniary assistance from Government indefinitely."

PRINCIPAL MACMILLAN AND HIS STUDENTS.

PRINCIPAL Macmillan of the Elphinstone College, who, with Mrs. Macmillan, left Bombay by Saturday's mail steamer, was honoured that morning at a large gathering of past and present students in the College Library Hall, Professor A. L. Covernton who shortly leaves the College, was also honoured on the occasion. The hall was decorated with flowers and evergreens; and the students manifested a warm interest in the proceedings. Professor W. H. Sharp was called to the chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting.

Mr. N. P. Engineer, in referring to the approaching departure of Professor Covernton, paid him a well-merited tribute on behalf of the students. The Professor, during his six years' connection with the College, had shown considerable activity in various directions, and had tried his best to enquire into the difficulties of the students and make their path easy. The Shakesperian Society owed its revival to him and it hoped that one of the new professors would take up the work in future. Again, the College Gymkhana was indebted to Mr. Covernton for his services during the past five years. Not the least important part of his work was to pour oil on troubled waters and to bring about a reconciliation between those who were inclined to think that their interests were in conflict. The College would no doubt suffer when such an able and active teacher and sportsman would leave it, but let them still hope we would return in a few years.

Mr. Covernton thanked the students for the honour they had done him that day. That the students should take the trouble and incur the expense of furnishing an entertainment to express their feelings proved to him that, however he might have failed in other directions, he had succeeded in awakening the sympathy which a teacher ought to create in the minds of those he was teaching. In the College life there were certain disagreeable things which were chargeable both to the teachers and the students. So far as the students of the Elphinstone College were concerned, he might say that the disagreeable things chargeable to them were far less than those chargeable to the students of similar institutions in England. His feelings in regard to the students of the College was one that he had made to congratulate himself upon the excellent treatment he had received at their hands. Referring to the College sports, he said it was a source of congratulation to him that he had been associated with a college which was a leading college not only in the city of Bombay, but also in the Presidency.

Mr. J. C. Coyajee in next addressing the meeting, said they were all extremely thankful that their learned Principal, Mr. Macmillan, had recovered sufficiently to be able to be proposed to Europe. During their long stay in this country Mr. and Mrs. Macmillan had shown deep sympathy towards the natives of the soil, and it was impossible to overestimate the great influence which Mrs. Macmillan had exercised over the College on its social side. She had graced many an occasion, whether social or academic, and her presence had always been highly appreciated. If for some years past they had forgotten to hold their annual gatherings, still her delightful At Homes had made up for their neglect. It gave him pleasure to inform them that it had been resolved by a Committee of old and new Elphinstonians to provide for the College some permanent memorial of Mr. and Mrs. Macmillan. It would take the shape of a hall to be shared by Bombay youths either for hockey or tennis, and if there should be any surplus, it would be employed in providing the College with a portrait of Mr. Macmillan.

Principal Macmillan who rose amid cheers thanked those present on behalf of Mrs. Macmillan and himself for the very cordial farewell they had given them. He was not allowed to make a long speech, but his last wish would be to wish union to the students and to wish with that they might work harmoniously both in connection with their studies and their sports. He would say farewell to them as cordially as they had said to him and Mrs. Macmillan, and would assure them that they would never forget the College and its students wherever they might happen to be.

Principal and Mrs. Macmillan Professor Sharp and Professor Covernton were garlanded and presented with flowers. The company broke up after partaking of light refreshments.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

Sunday.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in extreme North-West India, and briskly North-West India, north of east coast and North Burma. Toungoo reports 1/2 inch rain, and Srinagar a light fall of snow, but practically no precipitation has occurred elsewhere. Conditions are slightly unsettled in Kashmir, but disturbance is of no importance. Fine weather is likely generally during the next 24 hours, though local thunderstorms are still possible in Burma and South India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind, Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar, on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore and at Bombay, Surat, Indore, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bellary, Coimbatore and Colombo and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. The barometer is from 04 to 08 in defect of normal in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Jamnagar, Dwarka, Veraval and Bombay, and moderate to light in other places.

Temperature.—Both maximum and minimum is unusually very cool at this time of the year, the defect ranging from 15° to 22° in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Cuddapah and the lowest 46° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Delhi, Hoshangabad, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Colombo.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—Pressure being abnormally low in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Coromandel Coast, the weather on and off that coast in the Bay appears to be in an unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3 st March 1905.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·927
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	71·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·5
Dew Point	56·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·546
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	81·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·1
General Direction of Wind	NW., W. NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight. ..... miles	363

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THE crowning victory of Mukden, writes the "Times" Military Correspondent, was won, first and foremost, because the statesmen of Japan had the spirit and the backbone to declare war at their own hour; it was won because Japan was united in the attainment of national aims and shrank from no sacrifice to secure it; because the moral forces within the nation doubled and trebled material strength; because all was prepared, weighed, studied, known; because the shortcomings of the enemy, which were many, were recognised and profited by; because a General Staff, framed on the best existing model, was able to direct all forces to a common end; because each soldier and seaman knew and understood the part he had to play, and played it whole-heartedly for his country regardless of his own unimportant fate; and, last but not least, because the offensive, in naval war was the beginning and middle and end of national strategy. "Laboriosus in negotio, fortis in periculo, industrius in agendo, celer in conficiendo." So was the ideal of the great captain defined by Cicero, and it is over the heads of the pygmies that great masters speak to one another, be it though it may in different tongues across long and dark ages that intervene.

THE ARMING OF CHINA.

500,000 MEN TRAINED ON JAPANESE METHODS.

SOME remarkable information, writes a Hongkong Correspondent of the "St. James's Budget," is obtained in a report which was recently sent in to the Governor-General of the French Indo-Chinese Empire, and a copy of which is, as I am informed on unquestionable authority, now in possession of the military authorities in Paris. This report was drawn up from the notes of two French officers who, from their long and intimate knowledge of Chinese military methods, during back for twenty years, were authorised by the Governor-General of Cochin-China to undertake a special mission in China, where they have remained for fifteen months in different parts of the Empire. According to this report the Imperial Chinese Government will in five years' time be in possession of a perfectly-trained, officered, and equipped active army of 500,000 men, controlled by a general staff, every member of which has served for several years in the Japanese army.

The main lines of the above report—and I am only able to give an outline of its contents—go to show that the latest attempt by the Imperial Chinese Government at forming a great military organisation must be taken seriously. It is the outcome of the revelation of a plan drawn up some time ago by Sir Robert Hart, the Imperial Government, which was supposed to remain a strict secret. In this plan Sir Robert Hart suggested a scheme for the existence of four Chinese army corps of fifty thousand men each. When the existence of this plan was revealed some surprise was felt that a man of Sir Robert Hart's pacific character should have fathered a project which, if carried out, would make China a military Power formidable, at all events, in the Far East. The request to Sir Robert Hart that he should devise a plan, and its ultimate revelation by secret agents of the Imperial Government were, however, simply part of a stratagem devised by the Chinese Government itself. Its object was to have an excuse for setting on foot the important military organisation which had already been devised for China by the Japanese General Staff. You see—appeared to say to the Western Powers, the guileless Chinaman—You see how necessary it is that I should set about defending my house, since even Sir Robert Hart, a European thinks it advisable to draw up a plan for the defence of China.

The report to which I allude, points out that this is at least the tenth attempt at military organisation in China since 1860. The present attempt differs entirely, however, from all preceding efforts. In the first place, the new army is being incorporated directly by the Peking Government, by the Empress the Court and not by the Viceroys. Indeed, it is to be an Imperial army, quite independent of the provincial forces raised by the Viceroys, forces which are composed generally of the rabble of the Chinese population. Moreover, for the first time in Chinese military history, a complete general staff has been formed, every member of which is a highly-trained Chinese officer, who has served for a period of five years in the Japanese army.

The new organisation is named the Lied-Ping-Fou or Superior Council of War at Peking where six military bureaux entirely staffed by trained Chinese officers, are engaged in the incorporation of the new force. This organisation is nominally presided over by Prince Ching, the close friend and adviser of the Dowager-Empress. Prince Ching, who is an aged man is President of the Lien-Ping-Fou but the real head of affair is the Vice-President Yuan-Chi-Kai, the energetic Viceroy of Pechili.

China has been mapped out by the Lien-Ping-Fou into twenty territorial military districts consisting of the eighteen central provinces of Turkestan, and of Peking and its suburbs. In each district two complete divisions are being raised. The division includes twelve battalions of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, three of artillery, and a company of engineers, with commissariat and transport corps. The whole of these troops are now being enlisted, as fast as there are sufficient trained Chinese officers to command them. It is needless to add that the old Chinese officers whose military examination consisted of firing at a target with bows and arrows, and of lifting heavy weights to show their strength, have long since been relegated to the background.

The men are being enlisted for nine years, three with the colours, three in the first reserve with two months' training in each year, and three in the second reserve with a fortnight's training in each year. At the present time there are 700 Chinese military cadets serving in the Government Military Academies of Japan, and during the last two years 670 Chinese officers, after passing their examinations in Japan, and serving for a period of at least two years in the Japanese Army have returned to China to form the frame-work of the new imperial Chinese Army.

According to the report, it is not in Japan alone that the Chinese staff of officers is being educated, but also in the Chinese Government military schools of Nankin and Wo-chang, and elsewhere. These schools are directed by a composite staff of German and Japanese officers. The difference of teaching between the German and the Japanese methods gave serious concern to the Chinese General Staff, and in April, 1904, as the result of a report drawn up in March, it was decreed that Japanese Army regulations should be adopted in the Imperial Chinese Army to the exclusion of all others. Japanese influence is now paramount in the military schools of China, and this influence will, of course, be greatly strengthened as a result of the present war. The German officers in China have conformed their teaching to the new regulations.

The Government schools at Nankin and Wo-chang are equal in organisation and results says the report to the French school of St. Cyr and to the English school of Woolwich. There are several preparatory military schools, the pupils of which have to pass a stiff examination to get into one of the two Military academies, and a higher education still to be sent to Japan. These preparatory schools form officers, who, if necessity arose would make non-commissioned officers superior to those of the Japanese or the British Indian (native) armies. The Chinese military academies pass an average of 800 officers every year after a severe examination, so that, with the contingent from Japan, about 1,000 highly-trained Chinese officers are coming out of the schools annually, and are being sent to take up the organisation of the new Imperial army.

The Imperial Government has invited every Mandarin to send at least one of their sons to these schools, which are now crowded with the most intelligent classes of the Empire. The old Chinese contempt for military institutions is fast dying out, and in a few years the Chinese proverb about "Never taking an honest man to make a soldier of him" will—according to the report—be a thing of the past.

If the present policy can be carried out without a break—and unless there is financial difficulty—the Chinese General Staff anticipate that in 1910, it will be in command of a perfectly trained and equipped force of 500,000 officers and men, with a first reserve of 200,000—altogether an army of 700,000 men.

The French officers consider that the Chinese soldier has been greatly libelled. They say that soldiers of any country, if commanded by incapable officers, cannot be expected to display much bravery and they echo the favourable opinions—which they often—of the late General Gordon and of Lord Wolseley as to the military qualities of the Chinese. Now that the Chinese soldier is about to be commanded by competent officers he may be expected to display as much courage and bravery as the soldiers of any European nation. The rifle-shooting standard of the Chinese soldier is somewhat low, owing to his generally defective eye-sight, but as on the other hand, he is not impressionable, he shows great coolness under fire (for example, at Tien-tsin during the Boxer troubles), so that his average shooting works out as high as the infantry soldiers of most other Powers.

Full details of uniform, arming, and equipment are given in the report, which concludes with the opinion that, unless some great change takes place in the present course of events, China within five years will become a first-class military Power, which must be looked upon in the light of a menace to the French Indo-Chinese Empire.

"In a few years' time," remarked a smiling spectacled Chinese staff officer to the French Consul at Shanghai, "you Europeans will no longer dare to exclude educated Chinamen from the garden on the Bund where the band plays nor refuse them admittance to your clubs, for we shall be masters of our own country."

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 25th March, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 ...	£24,200,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 25th Mar. 1905 by Council Bills ..... By Gold ...	£23,239,145 nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 28th Mar. 1905 to 31st March 1905	£270,855

WELSH PIT CALAMITY.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

LONG DEATH ROLL.

ANOTHER terrible colliery disaster has occurred in the South Wales coalfield. This time the scene of the disaster is Clydach Vale, a secluded mountain district contiguous to Rhondda. The explosion took place at No. 1 pit of the extensive colliery owned by the Cambrian Collieries Company, which has been hitherto very fortunate in escaping these terrible calamities. It is impossible, wired a correspondent on March 10th, to state with certainty the full extent of injury to life and limb, but it was known during the morning that at least twenty-six men are dead or missing, and it is not impossible that the death roll will be extended. Seventeen men were injured, many of them seriously.

To complete the difficulty and perils of the situation fire has broken out in the pit and has extended to within eighty yards of the heading of the seam famous in the district as the six-foot, wherein the explosion occurred. At about 6-15 p.m. on Friday the inhabitants of the neighbouring townships where many of the 4,00 men employed by the company have their homes, were alarmed by sounds of a terrific explosion, and at once there was a rush to the colliery. Here a scene of wreckage was presented at the bank of No. 1 pit. The cage, which was suspended at the top of the shaft, had its floor blown up, and a number of men who had been standing near, were violently hurled off their feet by the force of the explosion but fortunately their hurts were not serious.

A PROVIDENTIAL CIRCUMSTANCE.

Providentially the day men, numbering 400, had just left the pit, and the night shift was not due to descend until a quarter of an hour later. This difference of fifteen minutes in time has probably saved the explosion from ranking as the worst mine disaster of South Wales. The pit is 820 yards deep, and the particular seam where the outburst occured 400 yards deep. Whilst repairs were being made the Down east shaft, communication with the place of the accident was attempted, and ultimately effected through another shaft sunk to the lowest seam called the Coronation along which the explorers made their way, and then up No. 1 pit Up-cast shaft. The plan succeeded, and they restored communication with the surface, from that seam up to No. 1 shaft they found fifty men alive, and sent them to the surface. From the Coronation seam the force of the explosion had been felt even by them but none were severely injured. Rescuers, who were led by Mr. Leonard, W. Llewellyn (agent of Mr. Davies) Mr. T. Price (manager), and Morris Williams (head mechanic), worked their way into six-foot seam and there found thirteen men alive but all badly burned. Five bodies were also discovered, and sent to the surface.

LIST OF KILLED AND MISSING.

The following is a list of the bodies recovered :—John Ridge, 133, Primrose-street, Tonypandy, aged 52, a ripper six grown-up children.)

David Lewis, 37, Clydach-road Clydach Vale, aged 55, married (grown-up family.)

William Gronow, 40, Howard-terrace, Mardy, aged 51, haulier (three children.)

Edward Jones, 133, Cemetery-road, Trealaw, aged 47, a repairer (married.)

Adam Lewis, 90, Jones-street, Clydach Vale, aged 45 (single)

Henry Harvey, 9, Tramroad-side, Dinas, aged 45 (single) a ripper.

Edward Thomas, 70, Marian-street, Clydach Vale, aged 34 (married, eight children,) a hitcher.

Tom John 62, Marian-street, aged 30 (married, seven children), a hitcher.

Thomas Davies, collier, aged 21, 17, Wern-street (single,)

The following men are still in pit, and there is, unfortunately, no hope of their recovery alive :—

Tom Lloyd, aged 38, 12, Bank-street, Penycraig (married).

W. A. Tidball, aged 52, a fireman, 63, Court-street, Clydach Vale (married, two children).

William Harries, aged 30, a fireman, 87, High-street, (married, one child).

Thomas Richards, aged 42, a fireman, 11, Park-terrace (married, eight children).

Evan Davies, aged 42, a fireman, 50, Charles-street (married two children).

Joseph Jones, aged 40, a brattiesman, 24, Marian-street (married, six children). One of Jones' sons was killed at the pit in August last.

William Lewis, aged 39, an acting brattiesman, 49, Court-street (married).

Rees Lewis, aged 53, a brattiesman, Wern-street (married) four children).

David Enoch, aged 35, contractor and an acting brattiesman, 3 High-street (single).

John Griffiths, aged 40, a shoer, 94, High-street (married, no children).

William Evans, aged 45, are pairer, 104, Marian-street (single).

Jenkins Davies, aged 49, a repairer, 17, Adam-street (married, three children).

Tom Williams, aged 37, a labourer, 14, Oak-street (single).

George Chalker, aged 29, an ostler, 14 Park-terrace (married, seven children).

Frank Shallish, an ostler, 104, Clydach-road (married, four children).

Thomas Hopkins, an ostler, Bush ouses (married)

Thomas Morgan, aged 26, a shoer, 15, Clydach-road (single).

LIST OF THE INJURED.

The dangerously injured are the following :—

J. Lloyd, wound to head and severe burns; Richard Pugh, compound fracture of the leg and badly burned. John Thomas badly burned.

The following have been burned seriously :—

Robert Jones; George Brace brother of Mr. M. Brace, vice-president of the South Wales Miners' Federation, Griffiths, 52, Marian-street; Morgan Thomas, Morgan Harding, David Griffiths, Thomas Evans, All these injured live at Clydach Vale. James Hall, Trealaw, John Jones, and John Davies, of Blaen Clydach.

A staff of doctors was quickly at the pit, and attended to the injured men as they were brought out. Thousands of people stayed around the colliery, their anxieties being deepened by doubt as to the exact number of men below at the time of the explosion, and the grief of those who had relatives missing was made more agonising by the news that a fire had broken out near the bottom of the six-foot seam, and necessitated suspension of rescue efforts. The fire cannot be effectually fought till water pipes below the ground have been restored. During the night the fire made progress to within eighty yards of the landing of the seam. One of the bodies found had been blown from this landing into the Coronation seam over a hundred yards below.

"A TREMENDOUS hypocrisy" was Mr. George Bernard Shaw's description of the modern system of education, in a lecture delivered at Clifford's Inn. "A child," he said, "is a savage, cruel, noisy, dirty, frightful, inquisitive being, indiscreet to the point of telling the truth on all occasions, and regardless of the feelings of others." Persons who lived with their children, said the lecturer, did so because they could not afford to do otherwise. Those who could afford it sent them to boarding-schools—except certain people, who might be called child fanciers, and who ought never to have charge of children. The one good point about schools was that it saved children from the demoralising influence of the home. There was nothing more demoralising than the middle class home. The teachers were necessarily gross impostors. In accordance with the spirit of the fiction, they pretended to demand from the children entire truthfulness and entire obedience—the highest attribute of God and the highest attribute of a motor-car. The text-books could not be read or remembered by anybody. They were paraphrases of great works, made by footling people. School punishment was another name for malicious injury. The public schools, with their corruption and intimidation, suggested what was wrong with the governing classes. They were just grown-up schoolboys—horribly intimidated. Englishmen trained in public schools were the moral cowards of the universe. All actual instruction, he said, must be technical—no nonsense about moulding character. The children must be taught how to jump off tramcars, the use of the ready-reckoner, electioneering, the work of local authorities, railway travelling, and the universal language. The highest education must be controversial—philosophy, religion, &c., taught by masters of different schools and creeds, the pupils to judge for themselves. Some fortune-telling would be good—it would show that all our secrets are the same.

WHAT MODERN BATTLES HAVE COST.

A FRUITFUL topic of conversation at the present moment is the appalling nature of the carnage accompanying the titanic struggle in Manchuria, and on every side one hears conjectures as to how the terrible losses suffered by the mighty duellists in their inexorable battles compare with those in the most sanguinary engagements in the past. Let us endeavour to answer the question.

For purposes of comparison, it is necessary to ascertain the proportion borne by the killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners to the total force engaged. No one of the decisive battles of the nineteenth century reveals a higher proportion than one-third. In the preceding century, however, the casualties suffered were, as a rule, greater. For example, at Blenheim, the French and Bavarians lost 40,000 out of a total of 56,000, while the allied British, Austrian, and Dutch armies, 52,000 strong escaped with a loss of 12,000. The total force engaged amounted to 108,000 of whom 52,000 were placed hors de combat, hence the proportion of killed wounded, etc., was roughly one-half. Neither was Blenheim an insolated instance of such terible losses. Many other of the great battles of that century were equally costly. The table below, giving the casualties suffered on both sides in the decisive battles of the last century has been compiled from the most authentic sources while in order to show how the improvement of weapons has been accompanied by steadily diminishing casualty rolls, the battles enumerated are arranged, not in historical order but according to the decreasing proportion of losses.

Battle and Date.	Strength of Combatants.		Losses.	Proportion of killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners to total force engaged.
Borodino 1812	French	125000	40000	
	Russians	12 000	44000	1—3
Moskowa 1812	French	130000	30000	
	Russians	14·000	60000	1—3
Eylau 1807	French	85 00	30000	
	Russians	7900	24000	1—3
Gettysburg 1863	Federals	93500	23003	
	Confederates	70000	2 451	1—3
Leipzig 1813	French	150000	50000	
	Allies	280000	45000	1—4
Waterloo 1815	British and Belgians	67000	140 0	
	Prussians	5 000	7000	
	French	6-000	25000	1—4
Marengo 1800	French	28127	4001	
	Austrians	30300	6980	1—4
Plevna third battle, 1877	Russians	95 00	18500	
	Turks	30 00	5900	
Inkerman 1854	Russians	70000	12000	
	British	7474		
	French	8219	3377	1—5
Jena 1806	French	100000	14000	
	Prussians	100001	2 000	1—6
Friedland 1807	French	8000	1000	
	Russians	75 00	18000	1—6
Austerlitz 1805	French	90000	12000	
	Russians and Austrians	80000	11000	1—7
Wagram 1809	French	150000	45000	
	Austrians	1400 0	24 00	1—7
Sadowa 1866	Prussians	26 000	6791	
	Austrians	90000	44000	1—8
Talavera 1809	British and Spaniards	33000	6928	
	French	50000	7200	1—8
Solferino 1859	French and Italians	1352 4	14415	
	Austrians	163 21	13020	1—10
Gravelotte 1870	Germans	211 00	15000	
	French	140000	17000	1—10
Magenta 1859	French and Italians	48000	4000	
	Austrians	1640	5709	1—11
Solan 1870	German	1940 0	12000	
	French	12 00	14·00	1—11
Alma 1854	Allies	62000	3510	
	Russians	36 00	5000	1—13
Tel-el-Kebir 1882	British	17 10	469	
	Egyptians	2000	1 00	1—20
Domoko 1837	Turks	4000	2000	
	Greeks	3 000	120	1—25
Santiago 1898	United States	12000	1393	
	Spaniards	6000	592	1—8
Paardeberg 1900	British	3500	1123	
	Boers	4500	1500	1—7

With the exception of Leipzig, which lasted for days, and Gettysburg and Santiago, each of which lasted three days, all of the foregoing battles practically began and ended within twenty-four hours. At Gettysburg, 15,000 of the Union army never fired a shot. At Sadowa 60,000 Prussians never came within artillery range or fired a shot. The huge Austrian casualty list was swollen by 25,419 missing and prisoners. We cannot include in the table any of the engagements in the South African War, save Paardeberg, because the strength of the enemy is not as yet, and possibly, never will be known while the extent of his losses is given at different figures by each of his own authorities. However, our most expensive operations throughout the long campaign were the series of actions in the neighbourhood of Spion Kop, which lasted from January 17 to January 24, 1900. In these we have about 20,000 of all ranks employed, and the rand total of the casualties was 1,728.

The principal battles of the Russo-Japanese War to date give the following results, but it should be noted that whereas the casualties suffered by the armies of Japan are official, the Russian losses, official or otherwise, must be accepted with some reserve.

Battle and Date.	Strength of Combatants.		Losses.	Proportion killed, wounded, &c., to total force engaged.
Yalu	Russians	20000	3000	
May 1, 1904	Japanese	45000	1000	1—16
Nanshan	Russians	12000	1000	
May 26, 1904	Japanese	70000	3000	1—14
Telissu	Russians	30000	4000	
June 14-15, 1904	Japanese	40 00	1163	1—14
Liaoyang	Russians	15 000	13221	
Aug 29 to Sept 3, '04	Japanese	100000	17539	1—12
Shaho	Russians	2-0000	6000	
Oct 10-16, 1904	Japanese	230000	15879	1—6
Mukden	Russians	65-00	40 00	
Jan 25-3, 1905	Japanese			

The battle of the Sha-ho for the immense number of troops engaged, the enormous area of the battlefield, and the protracted period over which the operations extended, eclipsed all precedent; but a fresh record in each of these respects promises to be created by the terrific battle round Mukden still raging at the time of writing.

EIGHTEENTH EGYPTIAN DYNASTY.

DISCOVERY OF THE ROYAL TREASURES.

Mr. Theodore M. Davis, the Egyptologist, has made an archæological discovery of the first importance; in fact it is the most important discovery yet made in Egypt. He has found a tomb which has never been visited or plundered since the age of the 18th Dynasty, and is still filled with the royal treasures of a time when Egypt was the mistress of the East and the source of its supply of gold.

A correspondent of the "Times" gives some very interesting details of the discovery. When the entrance to the tomb was first opened, it was evident that it had been entered by robbers shortly after its construction; that, having been surprised in their work of plunder they had fled hastily, leaving some of the objects they had stolen in the vestibule.

When the tomb itself was opened in the presence of the Duke of Connaught and his suite a marvellous sight met the eyes of the fortunate discoverer. Mummy cases encrusted with gold hugs alabaster vases of exquisite form chairs and boxes brilliant with paint and gilding even a pleasure chariot its six spoked heels still covered by their wooden tyres were lying piled one upon the other in bewilding profusion. It was some days before the band of explorers could even ascertain the full extent of the treasures which the tomb contained.

No very interesting article was a veil of black muslin of rather crape, which was drawn over a gilded mask. This is the first time anything of the kind has been found in Egypt. An even more valuable find was that of a beautiful chariot.

THE Government of Bengal has issued the following Press communique in connection with the statement to which currency has recently been given that Mr. C. H. Reid, late Joint Magistrate, Dinapore, tried, convicted and fined a person who was dead. It has been ascertained that the following are the facts of the case: It was heard before the vacation, and the 25th October, 1904, the first day after the re-opening of the Courts was fixed for delivery of judgment. In the interval the Judgement convicting and sentencing, the accused was actually written and signed, but before it was delivered the Magistrate was informed that one of the persons concerned died on the 20th October. He at once passed an order formally annulling the judgement so far as related to that person. In the petition subsequently presented to the High Court, upon which the rule was obtained, this was apparently not disclosed, but as soon as the facts were explained by the District Magistrate, their lordships discharged the rule.

THE NEW SERVICE RIFLE.

THE PROMISED FRESH TRIAL OF THE ARM.

WITHIN the last few weeks the country has heard more than was previously known to it of the merits and demerits of the new shortened Lee-Enfield. It has also received the promise of the Government that exhaustive trials of the new arm should be made before its final adoption for the army. This promise, however, loses much of its value by Mr. Arnold-Forster's statement last week in the House of Commons that contracts have already been entered into for manufacturing no fewer than 280,000 of the new weapons, contracts which have already been carried out to the extent of two-thirds, the remaining third being now in process of completion. In the course of a month or two therefore a short rifle will have been made for every soldier in His Majesty's Army at a cost of something over a million of money, and that before any independent expert has had an opportunity of testing the new military weapon. This unusual secrecy concerning the qualities of the rifle is probably justifiable from the War Office point of view, severely commented upon last July at Bisley, and carried out to the present time, seeing that within the last week manufacturers were cautioned not to sell a single short rifle to the gun trade or to the public till the rifle could stand independent criticism, why all this hesitation and secrecy as to its real characteristics and performances!

We now learn that it is to be officially re-tested and re-tried, in comparison with the present Lee-Enfield. There can be no doubt as to the result of that trial, if impartially carried out. But there is little hope of those crank shots, whose shooting was reported in the "Times," being reduced to Hythe for the competitive trial suggested by the War Office in the House of Lords, though the scores made in the former trial were not given in the "Times" report, those who were present at Bisley at that trial make no secret of the fact that the results of the shooting at the longest range with the short rifle were so very poor, that the reporters did not believe the country would accept them.

We now know that in the Hythe trials referred to in the House of Lords, no fixed rests were used nor, we may add, have they ever been used at the longer ranges in testing the capabilities of the new rifle, or in comparing it with others. The fixed machine rest possesses the advantage in such trials of eliminating the personal factor in obtaining scouts on the target. It has some drawbacks particularly at long ranges, but they

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A London doctor says that a countess is in the habit of walking about a provincial town with a cigar in her mouth.

A dinner to Mr. Frederick Greenwood is being arranged and some of his old contributors on the "St. James's Gazette" including Mr. J. M. Barrie and Mr. Gosse, are to be present. Claudius Clear asks: Shall we ever see, The Journalist, the novel which Mr. Meredith proposed writing? Mr. Greenwood, it was understood, was to be one of the most prominent characters in the tale.

Faithful service does not always meet with its due reward (says the "City Press") An officer of the Central London school district who is dismissed for misconduct can claim the return of the sums he has paid into the superannuation fund; but a servant who withdraws to better himself, or in this case of a lady, to enter upon the marriage estate, is called upon to sacrifice the entire amount.

Professor H. H. Turner, of Oxford, addressing the members of the Royal Institution on recent astronomical progress, said that of late they had been having a merry time in the discovery of satellites. From 1685 nearly 100 years passed before a new satellite was discovered, and then Professor Herschel found two for Saturn. Since then the matter seems to have resolved itself into a match between England and America. "England at first was well ahead, said Professor Turner, but lately the Americans have drawn up, and at present there is a dead heat, each country having seven satellites to its credit.

The dumb creation seems the vogue with Colonial statesmen (says "Vanity Fair" Lord Milner's cat already rivals in fame Mr. Lyttelton's poodle. Mr. Chamberlain indeed had no weakness of this sort, which caused Bismarck to remark, as he glanced at his hound Tyras, that his English rival had much to learn. All this is an old story. Charlemagne's dog sat at his Council. Charles IX. did no business without his greyhounds by him.

According to the Registrar of the West Riding Registry of Deeds, type-written parchments are useless as memorials. He has examined a large number of such documents, and he finds that type-writing on parchment deeds is not durable. In deeds deposited so recently as 1902, many lines are already illegible, and several lines have completely disappeared.

The part that love has played in the lives of men and women of genius never fails to interest the rest of the world, but(says Frances Sydney in "Madame") it is no matter of surprise to students of human nature to discover how few of these love stories have represented anything like the happiness which falls to the lot of well-behaved nobodies with only every-day capacities and hopes and aspirations. Occasionally two great natures may reach the heights of those magnificent solitudes of genius together, and enjoy their splendid isolation in an atmosphere in which the more commonplace would be exceedingly bored and uncomfortable. It has probably been the dream of every great mind to enjoy this intellectual companionship, and, in the first stages of youthful hope and ardour, perhaps, to expect it. In comprehending in how few cases the anticipation has been realised, we strike the tragic note of so many illustrious lives, already sufficiently handicapped by sordid poverty, sickness, early death, and by the never-ceasing struggle for fame and recognition.

The Queen of Sweden is deeply religious, and the whole Court is tinged with her opinions. She belongs to the evangelical party, and through her influence the Salvation Army has had greater success in Sweden than in almost any other foreign country.

A generally ignored point in assessing the many reasons why American girls are so popular is the very captivating shade of deference with which they treat those older than themselves. The ladies of Mr. Charles Dana Gibson may not use the winning "Sir" and 'Ma'am" which in earlier days rounded off the sentence so gracefully but they do appear as ready to exert their fascinations for the middle-aged men and women who come their way as for the "eligibles" whom their smiling indifference arouses to an unwonted eagerness.—Rowland Grey in the "Lady's Pictorial."

"T.P.'s Weekly" tells of a curious burial custom among the Mordovinians, who inhabit the middle Volga provinces of Russia, and are professedly Christians. They believe that a deceased relative forty days after his interment returns to his old home. Failing his visible return, the next-of-kin personates him, dresses in his clothes, and professes to deliver solemn messages from the other side of the grave.

The Archbishop of Malta last week attended in state and solemnly blessed the opening of the first electric tramway in the island.

For the Motor-Boat Show in New York, Madison-square Garden has been made into the biggest indoor lake ever seen by the use of half a million gallons of water. An island reached by rustic bridges occupies the centre, and sporting fly-fishing competitions, life-saving, gunwale and tub-races, canoe speed tests, and a tug-of-war with canoes take place on this artificial lagoon.

The bad boy of the school had done something more than usually outrageous, and his teacher thought it necessary to deal with him seriously. She took him aside, and talked gravely of his delinquencies. Johnny sat still, looking at me intently and seemed to be deeply impressed. I thought I was making great headway, and that my little sermon was surely penetrating Johnny's brain. I never saw a child who seemed so absorbed, even fascinated, by my line of argument. But you can never tell. Just as I had reached the climax in my appeal to his better self, a light of discovery broke over Johnny. Say, teacher, he said, eagerly, it's your ow jaw that moves, isn't it?"

A writer in the "Autocar" is annoyed at Lord Kelvin's latest invention, a motor timer. The idea of a man of parts wasting his time designing electrical toys for thick-thumbed constables is so ridiculous that I for one absolutely refuse to believe that the man who made ocean telegraph possible, the patent tap, the tide recorder and other ingenious things, would so waste his time and his talents.

The Academy, recalling the heyday of the Saturday Review, points it out as curious that Douglas Cook, who edited it, was not distinguished in the way that many journalists of to-day are. He was not himself in any sense a writer, and his command over language was chiefly shown by the volubility of the oaths with which he would address contributor. Yet somehow he got the right men into the right place, and produced a Review which has had on equal in the history of literature.

Sales of lost property are general in most large towns. In Paris a yearly sale takes place of objects found on thieves and murderers unclaimed by their owners. It is truly surprising that so many people refuse to claim what belongs to them. Among the things on view the other day, were a pair of ear-rings, sold for £9 a pearl breastpin £22, and one brooch £48.

It may not be generally known that whenever the King orders his Court to go into mourning King's Counsel are under a distinct obligation to obey His Majesty's command. Thus they went into mourning for one week in consequence of the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia. The gown in periods of official mourning,is not silk, but stuff. The ties, or bands, as they are called, depending from the collar, are slightly broader than usual with a white stripe down the centre of each. On the arms of the coat, are broad white cuffs,which are perhaps the most prominent signs of mourning.

Only those women in society who live in a pleasant state of abundant wealth fail to realise (says the Lady's Pictorial) what a difficult household problem the modern vogue for dining out on the impulse of the moment has raised. The best laid plans of the managing wife are completely upset by an unexpected excursion into restaurant-land for dinner. Nowadays, a wife must be prepared to find the happiest efforts of her cook, and her most careful economic arrangements, upset by the attraction of the restaurant.

The single orchid bloom and sprays of maidenhair fern which Mr. Chamberlain sent by special request for the bazaar in aid of St. Clement's Parish Room, Hastings, realised £4. The orchid sold by auction for 5s. 6d., and the maidenhair fern for 1s. 6d. The remainder was made up by charging a twopenny entrance fee to view the orchid, and by selling post-cards with a photo of the orchid on them for 2d.

It is reported in Mandarin circles in Shanghai that Viceroy Chou Fu, as Imperial High Commissioner of the Nanyang administration, has ordered, through a certain local German firm, no less than one hundred quick-firing field guns to be delivered in

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and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

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Sub Agent, D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

"ATTENTION has been drawn lately to the insufficient food upon which many of the children of the poor have to subsist, and to the impossibility of ill-nourished brains assimilating a due amount of mental pabulum says the "Lancet." The food may in other instances be sufficient, and the child yet may be unable to thrive upon it owing to defect in those much-neglected organs, the teeth. An inquiry carried out by Mr. E Rice Morgan into the state of the teeth of children in the Swansea educational area showed that of two hundred and ninety-five children of both sexes, only eleven had mouths free from dental defects, while on an average each child had more than three decayed teeth. Such figures need no comment. If we cannot, as Horace says, permanently expel nature with a pitchfork, we may yet perhaps repel physical degeneration with a tooth-brush."

In order to overcome the undesirable quality of celluloid to ignite, a French chemist has adopted the following method: An ether-alcohol solution of celluloid is made; then an ether-alcohol solution of ferric perchloride. The two solutions are mixed, and a clear, syrupy liquid is obtained, of yellow colour, yielding no precipitates. The liquid is poured into a suitable vessel, and is left for spontaneous evaporation and a substance of shell-colour is produced, which, after washing and drying, gives the desired result. The celluloid thus treated loses none of its properties of pliability and transparency, and is not only uninflammable, but is also incombustible. Another method by which the celluloid may be rendered uninflammable, based on the same principle, consists in mixing bromide of camphor with cotton powder, adding castor oil to soften the substance so that it may be less brittle. This process, though more easily prepared, is, however, not incombustible like the former preparation.

"Distemper" in dogs is now believed to be caused by a microbe, but the microbes found in the blood of distempered dogs are, according to M. Sour, in a paper to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, not the real cause of the disease. The true microbe of distemper, is he thinks, invisible, for after filtering out the larger visible microbes found in the blood it still produces the disease by inoculation.

According to experiments of Mr. Walker, electro-magnetic waves in the ether carry along them electric ions, those tiny corpuscles in matter of which we now hear so much, and may impart velocity to them. The ions thrown off by radio-active bodies like radium may, he thinks, come, partly at least, from the air, and in that case a radio-active body may emit electro-magnetic waves without dissipating itself. It seems that we have a good deal yet to learn about ions and radio-activity, and, as we have already observed in this column, it may be wise to keep our minds open on the subject.

Messrs. Siemens and Halske, Berlin, have brought out a new incandescent lamp with a filament of tantalum wire, which only fuses at a very high temperature, and can be drawn very fine. It is not so sensitive to changes of pressure as the ordinary carbon filament.

An American scientific journal believes that steel cars will yet be compulsory on American railroads. Derailment and collision are the chief causes of death and injury to railway passengers, and experience has proved that steel cars are not "telescoped," but slide past each other or else are turned aside in collisions, and the passengers are not likely to be seriously injured. Composite cars with steel under-frames and the all-steel cars of the New York Subway, have probably saved more lives and limbs than the Company would care to admit.

M. Seurat, while studying the pearl oysters of Atolls, discovered a parasitic crab in the sea-urchin. The crab entering young, grows so large that he cannot any more get out, suffers a modification of shape—for example, a rounding of the angles of his carapace.

The Electrical Appliance Company, Cincinnati Ohio, has introduced a steam whistle operated by electricity and a push button for service in premises where hands are at work outside the office, and are wanted there. The number of calls is varied for different hands.

The American Navy has abandoned hydraulic and pneumatic in favour of electric closing of bulk heads and armoured hatches on warships. The Colorado and Pennsylvania already possess the system, and thirteen vessels now on the stocks are to have it.

On the evening of November 15, 1902, after a luminous course across the sky over Ohio and Kentucky, an aerolite or stony (not metallic) meteorite exploded near Bath Furnace, Salt Lake, Kentucky, and pieces were afterwards picked up. One of these, found by a squirrel hunter in a hole at the root of a tree, is now in the American Museum of Natural History, and, according to Professor Ward, of Chicago, is of triangular shape, with a pitted and furrowed surface. It consists of fine compact olivine and enstatite (silicates of magnesia), with specks of nickel iron. Its composition is like that of volcanic rocks, but has not the slaggy structure of lava. Stony meteorites are evidence that terrestrial matter also exists in space. Reichenbach shows that a meteorite falling 40 miles a second through the atmosphere would by a compression of air on its surface attain a surface temperature of 7,200 degrees F. Hence the misted surface.

The "Electrical World and Engineer," New York, reports that communication by De Forest wireless telegraph has been established between Key West, Florida, and Kansas City, Missouri, Chicago which could only receive wireless messages before, has now a new station able to send messages to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Springfield, Mass.

According to Dr. White, madness is rarer among negroes and whites in the Southern States, but in New York and the industrial centres the contrary is the case, perhaps owing to the struggle for existence."

The natural mounds of Louisiana are ascribed to three causes (1) gas from decaying vegetable matter underground and water associated with it have built up areas of small or extensive surfaces; (2) dunes of sand drifted about islands of low vegetation; (3) old hills of the leaf-cutting or the white ant. In Western Texas are mounds 40 to 50 feet in diameter and 1 to 4 feet high. Hills of the Atta leaf-cutting ant in Guiana are as much as 10 or 12 feet high and a diameter several times as great. White ants, though tropical, may have existed in Louisiana in past ages. According to Mr. Veatch in a paper to the Geological Society of Washington, the two last theories are the best supported.

The new "alarm meter" of Mr. B. Warwick is designed for enabling a photographer to give the proper time for exposure and development without a strain on his attention. The alarm when set "buzzes" after the time is up, and so calls his attention. The illusion apparently is of course capable of many uses for a gay bolting to experimenting and it lends itself to electrical purposes.

A motor ice-boat built by Mr. O. S. Ketcham, of Eastport, Long Island, U. S., is a flat-bottomed "scow or punt, with a five horse-power gasoline motor driving by means of a spiked wheel or drum which catches the ice through a hole in the bottom. It is steered by a sharp steel rudder at the end of a long sweep oar. Such a boat can be made by an amateur, and affords pleasant exercise. Motor boats for the water are a feature of the Sportsmen's Show in New York.

The "visin" (mustela lutreola), a species of marten or sable still found in Brittany and Normandy, is about two feet long, has brown fur, and lives on fish caught in ponds or streams.

The Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway has put in circulation twenty fast locomotives considered among the most powerful on the French lines.

The old prospectors or "metal hunters" of America armed with pick, shovel, and pan, are now succeeded by regular parties with pack mules, a geologist, a chemist, maps, and scientific apparatus. The old "pocket hunter" and ordinary prospector dug the soil of a mountain side or gathered the sand of a stream and washed it in his pan to find the yellow streak of gold. The modern prospector drills the rock and sinks a shaft by explosive cartridges ignited by electricity from a chemical battery, which also serves to separate the precious metal from the dross by electrolysis. A chemical laboratory for analyses, and mercury for amalgamation, are part of the outfit.

A train snowbound at a village 25 miles from Buffalo was lately put in telephonic communication with outside world, so that passengers talked with their friends from 10 to 200 miles away. The connection arose out of a jocular remark of a passenger that he would telephone home for his dinner. A telephone expert hearing it, found a lineman and some wire in the village, and in two hours had a telephone installed in one of the cars and connected to one of the long distance telephone lines. The train was delayed 15 hours, and the telephone was kept in almost constant use by the passengers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Appalachee, 2586 tons, Captain J Simpson, sailed yesterday for Batoum in ballast.

THE Spithead, 2994 tons, Captain J Stewart, sailed on Saturday for Kobe with a general cargo.

THE steamer Etolia, 2113 tons, Captain C Leders, will sail to-day for Newport and Avonmouth with a general cargo.

THE steamer Clan MacArthur, 2586 tons, Captain R E Peel, sailed on Saturday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Islami, 1501 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, with 767 pilgrims.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2041 tons, Captain J Collier, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE steamer Afghan, 1439 tons, Captain W E Dexter, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Jeddah 17th March with a general cargo and 456 pilgrims.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Gisela, 2340 tons, Captain G Damianovich, arrived in harbour on Friday from Trieste 12th March, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Pekin, 2532 tons, Captain W W Cooke, R N R, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Kobe 28th February, with a cargo of coal and general.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Persia, 3779 tons, Captain P Craglietto, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe 15th February, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 911 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Basrah 23rd March, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major General and Mrs Pearson, Mr and Mrs Muir Mackenzie, Mr Wilson, Mr Beiss, Mr Higgins, Mr Edwards, Miss McCall, Col and Mrs Dickinson, Mr Balaram, Mr Mahomed and 136 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Sphinx....Comdr Bowman.....R Navy
R I M S Canning....Comdr Huddleston.....R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie.....R I M
R I M S Comet...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton.....R I Marine
R I M S Clive...Comdr....Pearman.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 1.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
India	2391	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	464	Soutou			The Captain
Baron Inverdale	2130	Crackul			W & A Graham & Co
Shandara	2315	Swanson			M M Co
Nasori	913	Kemp			B & P S N Co
Nadir	2041	Collier			3-4 T M & Co
Itola	3401	Hartley			M M & Co
Melbourne	2432	Garde			Captain
Appalachee	2429	J Simpson			Standard Oil Co
Beswicke	3170	Archdeacon			M M & Co
Dunrobin	2319	Ransom			The Captain
Argyll	2481	Harrison			W & A Graham & Co
Persepolis		Capt Abraham			Persian Gunboat
Islami	1501	Hughes			B & P S N Co
Persia	3779	Craglietto			A L S N Co
Afghan	1439	Dexter			H C Jeejeebh

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A Bance		3791	Ferguson	G...Kobe	3-4	P & O Co
B Camberwell		2589	Baines	Hull	3-4	M M & Co
C&E	Etolia	2113	Harvey	Newport	3-4	K Nixon
D&F	Clan Campbell	1593	Simpson	3-4 Bulimiparam		P M & Co
G	Nadori	1169	Coates	S Ports	1-4	B & P S N Co
H E R	O'Brien (ship)	1037	Duncan		12-4	M K & Co
M	Arcadia	3513	Cubitt	Aden	3-4	B O Co

Alongside K.

M	Riverdale	2769	Hay	repairing		T Morrison & Co
N	Caspian	2327	Young	Hull	4-4	J Mackintosh
O	Patiala	1993	Scott	Zanzibar	4-4	M & Co
P	Nordkap	2494	Steeb	Baltimore	3-4	R A Wills

P. DOOK H. WALL.

Satrunp	547	Ahmed	Mangiore		3-4	Shpd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Bnagar		4-4	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Taroba		Nallet	N F		M M & Co
4	Chusan	2852	Henrick	China	4-4	P & O Co
7	Vindobona		Cobal	Calcutta	3-4	A L S N Co
8	Gisela	2340	Damianovich	Calcutta	3-4	A L S W & Co
9	Argenfels	3638	Meyer		Kobi	3-4 Glade & Co
10&11	Pekin	2523	Cooke	N F		P & O & Co
12	Egypt	4178		London	London	15-4 P & O Co
14	Linga	943	Rickford	Calcutta		7 4 M M & Co
15	T R Thompson	2331	Garlick		Dunkirk	6-4 K N & Co
16	Sanna	2340	Christensen		Antwerp	4-4 J M & Co

V. DOOK H. WALL.

Lhasa	913	Rothwell	Kobi	6-4	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Afghan s	Dexter	Jeddah, Mar 17
	Pekin s	Cooke	Kobe, Feb 28
	Gisela s	Damianovich	Trieste, Mar 12
	Persia s	Craglietti	Kobe, Feb 15
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Basrah, Mar 26
	Islamia s	Hughes	Jeddah, Mar 19
April 1	Australia s	Tait	Liverpool, Mar 2
	Shanghai s	Davison	Jeddah, Mar 17
	Australien s	Verron	Marseilles, Mar 15
	Oronsay s	Ellis	Karachi, Mar 23
2	Holchstar s	Ihle	Dareslaam, Mar 12
	Onipeuta s	Hill	Calcutta, Mar 12

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperator s	Mosca	Trieste, &c
	Persia s	Bangston	London, &c
	Nadir s	Collier	Calcutta, &c
	Clan MacArthur s	Peel	Kobe
	Spithead s	Stewart	Kobe
	H M S Hyacinth	Hood	Persian Gulf
	H M S Fox	Gustace	Persian Gulf
	Proserpine s	Hulbert	Persian Gulf
2	Appalachee s	Simpson	Batoum

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

Steamer Etolia, Leders, for Newport
" Australian, Verron, for Noumea, &c

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer Egypt, for London, &c
" Oronsay, for Kobe, &c
" Islami, for Jeddah, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	From
29	Sealda	Rangoon
29	Zibenghia	Rangoon
29	Gwanor	Negapatam
29	Punjit	Calcutta
30	Clan Ranald	Liverpool

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Yarra, from Bombay arrived at Suez, on Saturday, the 1st instant at noon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 1.

FOR HULL.

Canberwell s—7000 cwts cast seed Ralli Bros
Caspian s—1875 cwts cottonseed C Lalcobhoy

FOR ANTWERP.

Sanna s—182 bales hemp D M Dongaji; 2000 cwts Bone meal M Jamal

FOR DUNKIRK.

T R Thompson s—55 bales cotton J A Bhogtie and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Argenfels s—40 cwts oilcake M J Jeejeebhoy and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—220 bales cotton Gallium and Co; 881 bales cotton Glade and Co

FOR VENICE.

Persia s—300 bales cotton Gallium and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—30 cwts oil sundry D Vallybhoy and Co; 8 bales grey shirtings M M Essabhoy

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—95 bales grey shirtings R S N Talati and Co; 5 bales grey shirtings Talati and Co; 150 bales twist E E Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Spithead s—1100 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co
Oronsay s—1518 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 230 bales cotton G Telpal and Co; 10 bales cotton Bombay and Co 111 bales cotton N Futehally and Co; 4949 cwts Barley D Nanji and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 3, 1905.

1 As the Civil Chief Master Armourer will inspect the Arms of the Corps shortly. Members are requested to return their Rifles and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

WHILE the steamer Fitzpatrick was on her last voyage from Rangoon to Singapore a sailor accidentally fell overboard. Mr. Keymer, the chief engineer, seeing the man in danger, immediately jumped into the water. A moderate sea was running at the time, but there were strong winds, and with the greatest difficulty he managed to swim to the drowning man and rescue him. Both engineer and sailor were picked up in a most exhausted condition, having been in the water about thirty minutes. The Captain, in reporting the incident, considered that the seaman would have been drowned but for Mr. Keymer's heroic action.

A Rise of more than 100%:

'The Times' Guarantee.

So extraordinary is the enterprise in connection with the Encyclopædia Britannica, from which 'The Times' is on the eve of withdrawing, that no one should be left in doubt as to the precise effects of an action which seriously affects the interests of the thousands of people in this country who have been attracted by the offer and have given some thought to the book itself. It is in order to make the situation perfectly clear that 'The Times' here prints the accompanying letter. This letter is printed from a reply written to a correspondent, and 'The Times' offers to send a signed copy of it to any subscriber who wishes to be sure that in subscribing for the volumes now, by making a single payment of only Rs. 5, he is indeed taking the last chance of securing at half price a work which is, in less than a fortnight, to be sold at more than double that price—namely, at Rs. 926 for the cloth binding, and correspondingly higher prices for the more expensive bindings.

The days during which the offer can still remain open are few. It is imperative that all who are interested should come at once to a clear understanding of the points made in the accompanying letter. A minute or two spent now may save much regret later.

The importance of the guarantee contained in this letter is twofold. In the first place it shows that those who do not subscribe at once will never again have the chance to purchase the latest edition of the standard work at less than the full prices—which are more than double the present prices. In the second place it assures those who do now purchase that their possession is immediately to rise in value more than 100 per cent.

INDIAN OFFICE: 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

March 18th, 1905.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter concerning the offer of the recently completed 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' and its imminent withdrawal, I explained that after the close of the present sale the work would never again be purchasable in India for less than Rs. 926 cloth, Rs. 1,106 half morocco, Rs. 1,281 three-quarter levant, and Rs. 1,632 full morocco, and that no further edition or changes in any shape would be published for years to come. To what I then said I should like now to add a specific guarantee such as was given to subscribers in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, where the more than double price is already in force.

After April 15th, 1905, at the latest (or after whatever the earlier date may be on which the present offer is withdrawn), 'The Times' will not sell to anyone in India (save to booksellers, to whom a discount of only 10 per cent. will be allowed) a single copy of the work at less than the higher prices already named—Rs. 926 to Rs. 1,632, according to the style of binding. We cannot, of course, guarantee that no copy purchased from us shall at any time, owing to the death or bankruptcy of the purchaser, or for any other reason, be offered for sale at less than these prices; but possessing, as we do, the sole right of sale and exclusive control of the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' the guarantee is explicit when we promise that no single copy shall be sold in India with our consent except on the terms above stated.

In virtue, moreover, of this exclusive control we are able to guarantee that the perfected work in thirty-five volumes will remain unchanged as it is now offered, and that no new volumes, no supplementary matter, no new edition, no emendations of any kind, will be brought out in London or sold in India before 1910 at the very earliest.

If you or anyone else can show that we have in any way departed from the above engagement, we undertake to return you whatever you have paid for your copy and all expenses that you have been put to.

Yours truly,

A signed copy of this letter will be sent to any Subscriber who asks for it.

The special points to be noted are as follows:—

1. **April 15th, the end of next week,** is the day fixed for the retirement of 'The Times' from its enterprise of distributing the Encyclopædia Britannica direct to the public in India, Burma and Ceylon, and the consequent withdrawal of the offer, which has already been withdrawn in the United Kindom and elsewhere.

2. While 'The Times' guarantees that in any event Saturday week will see the end of the present offer, 'The Times' makes no promise that the offer may not be **withdrawn even earlier,** and without further notice.

3. The effect of the withdrawal of the offer, which has from the first been announced as temporary, will be the reversion of the Encyclopædia Britannica to the ordinary methods of sale. The exceptional nature of the present offer, and the extraordinary cheapness of the present price, are brought out by the fact that the return to ordinary methods of the sale and to a normal price means a **more than doubling of the present price.**

4. When the present offer has been withdrawn you will not be able to purchase the Encyclopædia Britannica direct from 'The Times' at all but only from the booksellers, who, even if they were permitted, could not afford to sell the thirty-five volumes at less than its **full price, Rs. 926** (more than double the present price), for they themselves will have to pay **Rs. 926** for the book, less a trade discount of only 10 per cent., and so small a discount does not leave sufficient margin for a possible sale at a lower price. Indeed, the work will be delivered to booksellers only on the stipulation that they do not sell it at either more or less than its full catalogue price.

5. The imminent withdrawal and the rise of more than 100 per cent. in price are necessary factors in the enterprise. Only by booking its thousands of low price orders all within a very short period, and thenceforward selling the work at a more profitable price, could 'The Times' have made the less than half price possible. 'The Times,' therefore, does not intend that the Encyclopædia Britannica shall become an object of speculation. 'The Times' delivers no copies at the present price to booksellers for sale, and not more than **one copy to anyone subscriber** unless they are specifically described as intended for gifts or presentations.

6. The Encyclopædia Britannica is absolutely up to date in respect of all subjects. It is, indeed, more fully abreast of its time than any other encyclopædia has ever been—or any previous edition of the national work of reference—and it is destined long to remain the standard edition of the greatest encyclopædia the world has known. So convinced is 'The Times' of the standard nature of the volumes that it further guarantees that **no change of any kind** will be made in connection with them until 1910 at the very earliest.

APRIL 15 is the last day. Thereafter the book will never be purchaseable save at more than twice the present price.

7. In view of the fact that 'The Times' has entire control of the Encyclopædia Britannica, it can make these promises with **absolute assurance**, and is prepared to refund all his expenses to anyone who can show that it has in any way departed from these engagements.

8. The attention of the reader must be called to one further point—a postscript, as it were, to the letter here printed. Letters are sometimes received from persons who conceive the imminent withdrawal to be a hardship, and ask whether there can be no prolongation of the offer. Any such prolongation is impossible,—but is there good reason why any one should require it? Is it that the present price, less than half though it be, is yet too much to afford? That cannot be, for the less than half price is payable in small instalments. Is it because the undertaking to pay the instalments appears a heavier responsibility than a man would care to undertake? Surely not, for these instalments entail a saving of only Rs. 2½ a week.

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